Box 32

PAPERS
OF
SHAKERS

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OHIO
Union Village

School Diary. Feb. 7th 1848.

Monday morning. Cloudy and cold — commenced Scholl this morning on the plan of a New program of exercises. But after dinner found that I had not included writing at all — a circumstance much to be regretted as the plan works well otherwise, but is unfortunately so arranged as to make it very difficult to include writing without infringing upon the otherwise convenient form thereof. This whole forenoon have felt very melancholy & sorrowful from peculiar causes — therefore inclin'd to impatience toward the scholars — must be more watchful hereafter when such a mood possesses me let the cause of such unpleasant feelings be what it may. I was much soothed & comforted by the innocence & cheerful feelings of the class of little fellows during recess. Now this is all wrong & a tacit complaint & discontent against the ways of God & those laws of my being in which he created me; although from some unfortunate defect in my nervous system I am not always able to resist these melancholy feelings with all my faith & philosophy. At present I feel the need of establishing in myself a more pacific habit of address & general demeanor in words and actions, towards the scholars (all of whom after all I really love & feel strong affections for) than I have heretofore pursued, & shall accordingly make a severe effort to this effect tomorrow.

Feb. 8th Tues. A small snow in the night & windy & blustery this morning. More calm this afternoon.

Feb. 8th Teusday. This school has proceeded with great harmony and good feeling. I have kept myself in a good degree of patience & have succeeded well with the scholars, who have all seemed to endeavour to comply with my requests with comfort and a cheerful feeling. So far I have not so much as thought of the ignominious whip nor the villainous ferrule to coerce my scholars into proper discipline, & I am more & more convinced every day of the utter inutility of corporeal proceedings not to say positively injurious consequences arising therefrom in the majority of cases. I believe with the excellent   that prayer patience & charity are the most powerful & salutary means that can be employ'd, to lead govern & benefit the young by; & also that they will leave better impressions upon the mind in maturer years than any other influences that can be brot, to act upon them. ——

Feb. 9th Wed. Clear & pleasant. A stranger by (1848
the name of John Balls visited the school & ex-
press'd himself in terms of pleasure concerning the
school. Felt more or less tempted to show off the
scholars in a better light than they really deserv'd
but did not yeild. Must never feel in the least
frustrated nor act any way out of the common
mode in presence of strangers. Have adjusted
my program to include writing & it works well.

Feb. 11th Fri. Cloudy & cool. Rather dull. This
12th. is the last month of winter & am happy
to say that the interest & pleasure of the
school has not abated in the least as
yet, & this is what I never ~~was~~ have been able to
say before in the past years & terms
of my teaching. Must make some alter
ation the present form of my card of

1848.) school exercises, but will be obliged to postpone it till next week. Recd the January number of the "School Friend" a Monthly, of 60 odd pages, which my friend Wm N. Redmon, subscribed this winter, & which contains much interesting matter, appertaining to schools—schoolteachers—school-houses—school boocks—scholars, &c. &c. This week has passed on with out any thing remarkable or uncommon, transpiring in the school; & terminated with much good feeling between scholars & Teacher — Weather dry & mostly clear today

Feb. 14th Monday morning. Cloudy & rainy & gloomy. Bluedevils troop home to school houses such mornings as this. I must (being forewarned) collect my energies, set my face as a flint & call up all my presence of mind; to sustain the attack which is just pending. Be serene compos'd patient and cheerful.

(1848)

6. Monday. Day pass'd quite agreeably. Happiness consists not so much in what we possess or wish to possess, as in in whatever circumstances I may be placed therewithal to be content. An entire redemption from the nature of sin is & shall be always the matter of my first care and solicitude & shall be rival'd by no other consideration whatever. Health should come next — then science — or general knowledge. for since in Jesus Christ was containd all the treasures of wisdom & Knowledge, therefore if we follow his steps, we must not be lacking in this particular so far as we can consistently with a constant & superior interest & exertion in the securing of ~~my~~ our salvation Have not had time as yet to regulate & correct my Program; I proceed however upon the modified construction & it works very well. ———

1848) Feb. 16th. Wednesday. Cloudy and foggy — not cold 7.
School goes on as usual. If a person wishes to succeed well in teaching a school it is necessary that he sell himself to benefit his species & give over every consideration of sinister comfort. So I find it any how.
Feb. 17th. Thursday. Cloudy & not cold. School proceeded very pleasantly this afternoon. I am convinced by experience that it is of incalculable benefit to be both systematic; & punctual in the administration of all the duties & exercises included in my system. Especially is this necessary in regard to those regulations comprehended my school-program. This is well worth the serious attention of every teacher. "Habits of Study". "Unless the teacher takes
" care to furnish his own mind, he will soon
" find his present stock of knowledge, however
' liberal that may be, fading from his memory
and becoming unavailable. To prevent this, and to

8.)" keep along with every improvement, he should (1848
" regularly pursue a course of study. I say regularly; for
" in order to accomplish any thing really desireable,
" he must do something everyday." — D. P. Page's
" Theory & practice of teaching" or "Motives &
" methods of good School-keeping." page. 48.

19th" Feb. Saturday. I see very clearly the necessity of banishing all unfriendly & impatient modes of expression from my administration of school government — & also the most absolute need of guarding myself against every thing like sarcasm & a disposition to use witty expressions about one scholar calculated to excite laughter in others — a plan which hardly ever fails to wound the feelings of the scholar so laughed at, which I never want to do. Therefore I shall not do thing any more be the exigency what it may. ———

1848) February 21st Monday. Open'd school under rather wearied sensations. However have done better in some things than for several days previous. In order to preserve good health and spirits in School it is necessary — yea absolutely indispensible to eat moderattly take a daily ablution of cold water over the whole body ~~daily~~; & ~~work~~ labour or walk in the open air several hours each day. I have found that a walk of a mile & back every night after meeting, is a great auxilliary to good health while teaching; as it unfailingly procures for me sound and refreshing sleep. This it does, both by fatigueing the muscles a little & also ~~sound~~ disposing the mind to tranquility & calm reflection; thereby producing that quiet of the nerves so necessary to refreshing sleep. And above all things I must keep a clear conscience, If I would have either health or happiness.

10) February 22d. 1848 Teus. morning. Weather mod- (1848
erate and cloudy. Birds singing. School succeeded as wele
or better than common this morning. ——— "
Algebra. Facts in. The coefficent of a Binomial
quantity (eg.) $a^3b^2+c^4$, is to be multiplied only, by
its corresponding coeffienct, in the number propos
to be involv'd (& which is represented by said Binomial)
and not to ~~to~~ be re-involv'd after it has once".
been raised by the Binomial Theorem of Sir
Isaac Newton. But the numbers & Letters are
all to be raisd in the number or quantity
propos'd to be involv'd, just as the exponent or
exponents appear in the Binomial. ———
2d. Again:-each term of a compound quantity, when
represented by a letter, & involvd Binomially, is to be
re-involv'd, as indicated by the exponent of the Bi-
nomial which represents it. ———
3d. Moreover— Every rais'd letter in the Binomial

1848) representing a rais'd term of a given quantity or number, must be multiplied by the exponent of such original Number. Researches in Algebra, in 1848. (11.

23d " Wed. Cool & cloudy. School as usual. I have lately felt rather much *ennui* & weariness in School & must take some measures to alter this state of mind. 60 days have been kept.

24th " Thurs. Cold & clear & cloudy. School went on quite comfortably. This afternoon I omitted the regular exercises, & had the younger classes read nearly steadily, & the 1st class cyphering on their own resources. This little change had a very cheering effect & it is very salutary to resort to such omissions occasionally; especially towards the close of the term, in order to break up the monotony of a long continued daily rotine of business & relieve the scholars of *ennui* & prevent weariness & disgust.

February 25th. Cool and dry — Winter weather (1848.

Arethmetic — Method of teaching the smaller scholars &c. Black-Board uses of, &c. ——

Children may begin to learn figures & numbers very young & the younger the better, so that they be elucidated in such a pleasant way as to interest & delight the child. At least this is according to my experience. And as to the possibility of unfolding the first ~~pr~~ or elementary principles of ~~an~~ numbers in such a manner as to interest & delight even a very young child, I can say in proof thereof that I have had little children so pleas'd and engross'd therewith, that they refus'd to go out and play at recess — but chose to remain in school & continue at their studies.

848.) The beginning of ~~this~~ an arethmetical course may be best made by the use of the black-board & in fact much may be done thro. the whole course with this convenient auxiliary. My first step with my little class was to write the 9 digits upon the Board & require them to copy them repeatedly upon their slates, until they could readily call them ~~from~~ at first sight, promiscuously arrang'd. I next wrote the numbers from 10 to 19 requiring the scholars to copy as before. Next from 19 to 29 & finally to 100. I now proceeded to write a few figures for adding and after explaining the adding-process, requir'd each scholar to assist me in conducting the process, which I enabled him to do by asking him questions which involv'd such answers as he was able to give. as follows— Suppose I had

a single column of figures on the
board thus 9
0 I would say to the youngest
"How many 8
2 are 1 & 6? ans. 7. to the next one
"how many 6 are 7 & 2? ans. 9. to the next,
"& 8 more"? 1 ans. —— 17. &c, until I thus
added the whole column which would amt.
to 26. "Then 26 being written with two fig.s
"which shall I set under the line & which to
"one side of it? Ans. "set the 6 under the line"
"Why"? Ans. "Because the line is made up of that
"Order of numbers call'd Units." "Where must
I set the two? ans. To the left of the 6.
"Why"? "Because the two is not two ones but
two tens & the Order of figures we call tens
is always the second figure to the left hand
& when we set figures in this place they
are made ten times greater than they were

in the first line — therefore 2 becomes ten times 2 ~~or 2t~~ in the second line & two in the 2d line & 6 in the first line are called twentysix. And so I continue to ask them questions in every possible way in which I have a hope of receiving correct answers — supplying their deficiencies now & then to keep the interest of the scene from abating. This I continued every morning for some time during the first part of their ½ hour for arethmetic — & clos'd the exercise by giving to each one two or three questions to solve on their slates upon the principle then under consideration — whether addition subtration multiplication or division. In this way & by occasional exercises in mental Arethmetic I succeeded in leading several quite small boys thro the 4 groundrules as they are commonly called — some only to short division & some to long division, tho. the school did not continue sufficiently long to enable me to test my plan in this last process so fully as I should have lik'd. I feel satisfied however that it ~~worked~~ would work as well in this as in those process heretofore tried. I endeavourd to make it as much as possible, an interesting subject of conversation that will readyly engage & engross the child's attention & lure him into the mysteries of numbers by presenting the same to him in a simple & pleasing way. I have much faith in the Mental mode of teaching Arithmetic, but somehow or other I have not yet succeeded therein as well as I could have wish'd.

Febuary 28th 1848. Monday morning.
Clear & pleasant. Air balmy like spring. Birds singing &c. Health hardly so good as common.

Close of School. This morning it was offically tho, very unexpectedly announced to me that school was at an end. Consequently I had not brot things to any thing like an orderly end. But have spent this day mostly in distributing the school-books & slates among the scholars according to my best Judgement. Enrolled 30 scholars for past quarter - but for considerable of the last part thereof 7 or 8 came only half-daily. The quarter continued 61½ days. The oldest scholars was 16. years old & the youngest 4. Night school also terminates to day having held months & days. Farewell school, at present

18.) March 19th 1.848. Thursday Evening.

~~Geoligy~~ Geology. Facts in &c.

The Earth's crust according to Geologists consists of a series of formations, as represented in the following diagram.

Secondary Rocks.

Tertiary Formation.

March 29th 1848. Thursday evening

Geology. Facts in—&c. The Earths crust according to Geologists consists of a series of formations, as represented in the following Diagram. ———

Those formations which are now being made by the effusion of igneous matter from the bowels of the Earth, or by sediment from waters &c. & are contemporaneous with man, are styl'd "The modern formation.

Next comes the Tertiary formation consisting of—
1st The Pleocene group of rocks.
2d The Miocene Group.
3d The Eocene Group.

over.

Secondary Formation.

–1st Chalk with flints.
–2d Chalk without flints.
3d Chalk marl.
4th Green Sands.

Cretaceous System.

5th Wealden.
6th Oolitic System.
7th Lyassic System.
8th Upper New red sandstone or Triassic System.
9th Lower New red Sandstone or Permian System
10th Carboniferous System. (Coal-bearing.)
11th Old red Sandstone.

Transition Rocks:

12th Devonian Rocks. Fossils.—Fishes.
13th Silurian System. Fossils.—Tribolites.
14th Cambrian System. Fossils—Polyps.

Metamorphic Rocks.

15th Argillaceous schist (Earthy or clayey slate.)
16th Mica Schist. (harder & more shining slate.)
17th Gneiss (nees.) Aqueous Granite.

And lastly Granite proper. —— ~~Aque~~ Igneous or Plutonic Rocks.

May 22d. 1847. Very warm weather.

Algebra— Facts in, &c. Process describ'd, for involving binomial quantities, according to Sir-Isaac Newton's Theorem. Example, & Rule exemplified. Let it be requir'd to involve the Binomial quantity a+b to the 6th power. Operation. (see next line.)

$(a+b)^6 = a^6+6a^5b+15a^4b^2+20a^3b^3+15a^2b^4+6ab^5+b^6$ which is the same answer that would be obtaind by actual multiplication.

Rule Consider the leading quantity as × by the ~~power~~ exponent of the power to which you propose to raise the given Binomial, & set it down so. (see a^6 at the beginning of operation.) A plus mark immediately follows. Next consider the aforesaid exponent, as the coefficient, of the leading quantity in the next term & set it down so, remembering to attach ~~the next~~ to said leading quantity, a power whose exponent is one less; & then add thereto the following quantity without, any sign between them thus ($6a^5b$) & this completes the second term of the series. Next in order to obtain the remaining terms × the coefficient of the leading quantity (a) ~~which~~ is (6) by its exponent (thus $6 \times 5 = 30$) & divide this number (30) by the two terms already found & the result (15) will be the coefficent of the third term, (which coefficient always belongs to the leading quantity thro the whole process.) still remembering to decrease the power of the exponent by 1 in the leading quanty, & to increase the power of the following quantity by 1 in every succeeding term till the leading is entirely dissipated & the following quantity is increased to the power first proposd in the given Binomial, which will always carry it one term beyond the point at which the Leading quantity is dissipated. You must always place the sign plus (+) between ~~each~~ the several terms of which the series is compos'd. According to what has been stated, the third term would stand thus $15a^3b^2$ & the whole three terms now obtaind would stand thus $a^6 + 6a^5b + 30a^4b^2$ & thus it would proceed to the end agreeing with the first exemplification; all the terms except the first and last being obtaind in the manner just described, (towit × the coefficients & expon. of every term together & divide by the numb of terms already obtaind, for the cofficient of the next term, decreasing the powers & increasing same as above describd. After the leading quantity is dissipated or all its powers engrossed, the following quantity is to be annexd by the sign plus with the power ~~of~~ the proposd Binom. attach'd thereto. This process applies only to those Binomials which have 1 for their coefficent.

N.B. If the Binom. contain a pos. & neg. quantity as $(a-b)$ the odd terms will be positive & the even terms negative thro the whole process of involution. thus $(a-b)^4 = a^4 - 4a^3b + 6a^2b^2 + 4ab^4 + b$

Process for involving a Binomial quantity which is compos'd of coefficents greater than 1. Let it it be requir'd to involve the Binom. quantity $3x+2y$ to the 6th power. Rule: Let $a=3x$ & $b=2y$ (ie) substitute a & b. for the actual quantities in the above Binomial & then involve $a+b$ to the 6th power by the rule for involving Binomials whose coeff^{s} do not exceed 1. Thus $(a+b)^6=a^6+6a^5b+15a^4b^2+20a^3b^3+15a^2b^4+6ab^5+b^6$. Then restore the actual Binomial by the following process. If the terms in the given Binomial are already powers, multiply their exponents by the exponents which appear in ~~each~~ the corresponding terms of the assum'd Binomial. Next raise the coefficent of the leading quantity in the given Binomial (one term at a time) to the power indicated by the exponent of the same ~~quantity~~ in the assum'd Binomial, & mult. the same by the co=

efficient of said leading quantity in said assumd Binomial (not raising said coeff. to any power whatever.) and this product by the coefficient of the following quanty of the Original Binomial (after said Binomial has been raisd to the power indicated by indicated by its exponent in the assumd Binomial; adding the letters of the Original Binomial with no other signs than the exponents as indicated in the assumd Binomial if the Original Binomial is not a power (or has no ~~coeffacients~~ exponents.) & if it is; as the exponents of the Original and assumd Binomial would appear when multiplied together.

Notes. & observations. When we would involve a Trinomial of this description ($a-bx+c$) the best way I know of is to let the two positive quantities ($a+c$) be represented by some letter as ($m.$) & the negative (bx) by another as ($n.$) Then involve ($m-n$) according to the rule for involving Binomials whose coefficients do not exceed 1. The actual quantities in the Original Trinom. are afterwards to be expanded or restored by Substitution, a process for which will be hereafter noted. It is however somewhat more complicated than substitution ~~of~~ in case of Binomials whose coefficients exceed 1.

Obs. 2d. The coefficient of an assumed Binom. after involution, must never be involved in any case, whatever in the process of restoring, but merely mult. by the coefficient of the Original Binomial.

Obs. 3d. The coefficient of ~~a original~~ each quantity in an original Binom. must always be involved ~~by~~ as indicated by the exponent of its corresponding quantity in the assumed Binomial, whether the quantities be positive or negative as respects this matter.

If the (Obs. 4th) Original Binomial contains any expon. such expon. must invariably multiplied by their conesponding exponents in the assumed Binomial in

The Shakers.

"The following testimony to the character of this body of
"christians is found in the report recently made to the
"New York Legislature by the Select Committee appointed
"to inquire into the subject. On examining the schools
"at Watervleet, a model worthy the imitation of
"the Best society was presented. A full and excellent
"Library of the most approved Books was found; a
"thorough education for the business man is there imparted
"by teachers competent for the task. The scholars
"both male and female seemd highly pleasd with
"their situation and were in the apparent enjoyment
"of all the pleasures of youthful life. Their workshops
"& manufactories it is ~~stated~~ believed, surpass in mechanism

"any similar establishments in the country. Brooms
"Herbs & Garden Seeds are the principal articles of sale
"These have a world-wide fame. The total number of
"acres of land held by the three communities of
"Shakers in the State is about ten thousand, but a
"fraction over ten acres to each person; not one
"fourth the quantity held by the Papal Indians
"of this State, against which not a murmur has
"ever been uttered. The only remaining subject ~~is that~~
"~~of a right~~ of consideration is that of the right of
"Legislative interference. Your Committee are clearly
"of opinion that our Written Constistution fully &
"unequivocally settles this question. That the Shakers
"are a religious Society no one has presumed to doubt
"That their principle of religion & mode of worship
"may be sneered at, scorn'd at or regretted; that from

"without the pale of their community, all may unite in
"the mortification that such a strange, innocent & deluded
"people may exist, may readily be conceded; but that they
"are inhuman, and do not possess moral feelings all
"must deny. Hence the panoply of our laws are over
"them & they must be allowed unmolested to
"enjoy the free exercise of their religious devotions".

Copied from the Western Star of July 13th 1849.

ALGEBRA. facts in. When the several members of a compound quantity are to be subjected to the same operation they must be connected by a line called a vinculum thus (——) or by a parenthesis thus ( ). E.G. $a-\overline{b+c}$ shows that the sum of b&c is to be subtracted from a. But $a - b + c$ signifies that b only is to be subtracted from a while c is to be added. Also when a compound quantity is to be multiplied a vinculum or parenthesis is to be us'd as in subtraction. Thus the sum of a & b multiplied into the sum of c and d is $\overline{a+b} \times \overline{c+d}$ or $(a+b) \times (c+d)$ & $\overline{6+2} \times 5$ is 40 or 8×5 But $6+2 \times 5$ is $6+10$ or 16. When the vinculum or parenthesis is us'd the sign of multiplication is frequently omitted as $(x+y)(x-y)$ is $(x+y) \times (x-y)$

Days Algebra. page 18 & 19.

1849.

December 3d 1849 Male school commenced I being told yesterday that it was that, best for Brother Israll to teach the school and also requested to assist him somewhat in commencing; proceeded to business this morning per orders, not feeling to be sure the most tranquil state of mind that could be conceivd of. ——— but very determined to do Gods will in the matter. . We enrol about 40 scholars & have Books & slates for about 15, no previous arrangements or provisions having been made to meet any demand which the circumstances of the school might create ~~cale for~~ whether for 15 or 50 scholars; Consequently the scholars being at all points of advancement & all ages from 18 to 3½ years, a classification under present circumstances is considerably beyond impossible.

1849.

December 3d. The best thing there which we could do was to make out a Bill of Books & Stationery necessary to begin with, which we did, with the hope of receiving the amount of in full in the short space of two weeks. Therefore this day amounts to nothing to the scholars.

Dec. 4th Tues. Made a very imperfect organization & trying to do something — our Means being nothing. I undertook and effected to arrange a program of exercises for the school which rather fail'd entirely if any odds; So about nothing done to day —

Dec. 5 Wed. Made out another Program which succeeded; & doing what little we can without Books or slates. Doing a little however — To day Elder Brother intimated that I should perhaps have to remain in school all winter.

1847

Dec. 6th. Thursday. 7th friday & 8th Saturday Am. Made nearly an entire outfit by borrowing Books & Slates of the Girls; & so taught the rest of the week to advantage To day Elder Brother ratified the arrangement of my remaining in the school. Also Peter arrives home with the Books & Stationery requisite to carrying on the school — —

December 8th. Provided the whole school with Books & Slates sufficient to proceed with it successfully & from this time may the school be said to be regularly organized for successfully — (ie) in the best manner our feeble faculties will permit. So now we begin. The day has been stormy — snowing nearly all day — I had a bad tooth-ache & could not minister as cheerful a feeling as I wished to the school —

1849

December 11th Tuesday. A clear cold day snow 3 in. Had 3d Class answering arithmetical questions from Black board Think it a very interesting as well as profitable exercise. School went on very well to day — some little confusion however owing ~~th~~ mostly to the 3d & 2d class recitations coming at the same time. Must avoid this in future by altering the program. Love and affection are the best instruments to be used in school government.

Dec. 12th Wed. Mercury about to 0. snow on gr'd

Dec. 13th Thurs. Snowing again 3/4 of the day Considerably ~~colder~~ More moderate however this evening. A case of inveterate insubordination occur'd in school resulting in the immediate expulsion of the offender from the school. But I am convinced that the more excellant way is to proceed to means calmly but promptly and decidedly in the school which will effect a return to duty or a voluntary exit on the part of the offender himself; & hereafter this shall be my course.— Lord give my calmness ~~in all~~ & deliberation in all my proceedings — as well as wisdom —— Hasty & inconsiderate steps are a prolific source of sorrow and deep regret! nay often times of real injury. A calm and leisurely investigation always results in the wisest and best disposal of a difficulty be it what it may — & it may admit of a doubt whether any unpleasant circumstance ever occurr'd in school which was of such a character as to make it necessary to suspend the principle before alluded to and proceed sans ceremonie to an appeal to violent & coercive measures. I never in all my experience knew a single case of mal-conduct either in school or out which did not admit of some palliations & mitigations when calmly & impartially investigated. If then it may be assumed (which I think is the case) that no case is so despearate as not to allow of some charitable palliations when calmly examin'd it follows (à priori) that any sudden measure of coercion or hasty mode of disposing of such a case must always be as much severer than it ought to be as ~~any~~ any charitable palliations when calmly look'd into would go to lessen the criminality of the case; & of course such hasty proceedings must always be more or less unjust. This view of the subject has induc'd me to take the resolution at the head of this article. A Boy be it remember'd when he feels himself treated with injustice never forgets & hardly ever forgives it; & it may not be unprofitable for me to remember this in all my administration ~~to~~ of school government as well as every where else.——

Dec. 14th Fri. Finally I have succeeded in fully arousing my 3d Class & if I can only keep them so I shall be glad. They ~~done~~ did good Business to day. Otherwise things as usual When you wish to learn a child any new thing you must *very greatly simplify it*. But

1849

when the matter is once brot down to the level of his comprehension he will seize upon it with avidity — he will be delighted, nay perfectly enraptured with it. So be gentle & patient & when a child does not understand you the first time do not chide him impatiently for this will not ~~disco~~ only discourage but it will wound his x & make him angry and disgusted with the whole business and all this goes to perplex confuse & weary his mental powers and presently render th utterly impossible to understand anything whatever. But wait on him & "If at first you dont "succeed try try again" & when at last you do succeed you will be a hundred times rewarded in the pleasure of seeing him

go on cheerfully & pleasantlty of his own accord
by being brought to a knowledge of the science
in the right way & thro the medium of your
good nature and patience & kindness. ——

Dec. 15th Now days the weather is cloudy and
gloomy from morning tile night and if
any person is labouring under melancholy or
sorrowful feelings I pity them; for this weather
is not calculated to give them much consolation
I fee to thank heaven this is not my case
My consolation is more by far than I feel worthy
of & has been with little or no intermission
for two or three years Back ——

Dec. 17th My third class was almost an entire failure
Must redouble my exertions to wake up their
sleeping energies. & resurrect their mental powers.

1849

December 18th Tuesday School went well Third class as well as 4th did exceedingly well Two classes at recitation at once very confusing & vexing. If I had the course of exercises so modified as to prevent the occurrence of this unpleasant coincidence of classes, I would be glad—but this being quite difficult to effect I must labor to bear it a little while especially considering that it is not the best way—all things pertaining to the scholars being taken into the account —

Dec. 21st School went well especially in the afternoon Rous'd the schollars to a proper degree of action and what I am happy to denominate a *pleasureable* degree of stimulus —

1849.

Dec. 26th Wed. Commenced this morning with
a New forenoon and afternoon program
precluding the recitation of two classes at once
which has heretofore been the case, and was
exceedingly difficult and perplexing to get along
with. The present arrangement goes very well
better than any arrangements made before since
this term commenced. I pray for patience
and a more godly example in my living.

Dec. 28th Sat. Dark and foggy inclind to rain.
School goes on as well as could be expected.
But I greatly desire to teach with much greater
aptness than I have as yet been able to gain
I want to exercise myself in more faith prayer
& charity & patience

1849.

December 29th Sat. "Mark a child" (says
Horace Mann.) when a clear well defind vivid
"conception seizes it. The whole nervous tissue
"vibrates Every muscle leaps. Every joint plays
"The spirit flashes through the Body like lighting
"thro' a cloud. * * * * * * * Every new idea that
"enters into the presence of the sovriegn mind
"carries offrings of delight with it, to make
"its coming welcome. Indeed our Maker
"created us in Blank ignorance for the
"very purpose of giving us the boundless, endless
"pleasure of learning new things. — Page's Theory
& practice of School-keeping page. 144 & 145. —
This is a bright and beautiful truth —

1849

Dec. 29th Saturday The greatest difficulty I find in conducting the administration of a school is in not being able to multiply sufficiently the sources of interest and pleasure & ~~that~~ in such a sufficient variety as to continually keep up a pleasurable stimulus among the scholars. But experience may assist me in this — I hope so. I must exert my ingenuity in discovering some means which will not only interest and delight the juvenile mind but also thoroughly wake it up & place it in a path of investigation for itself that it will not abandon even after my tuition ceases. —

No general news to be had now days. Monotony.

Weather not very cold nor very warm. middling

January.

~~December~~ 9th 1850.

Wed. School goes on quite well, but still there are many disagreable features attached to the daily circumstances of it which I would be glad to remove if I could, and some of which I must & will remove, which belong to me as the the administrator in part of the School government. These are a petulant & often abusive mode of address and general language to the scholars. O I must and will certainly begin the morrow with this good resolution & try to be influenced as much as possible ~~to~~ all day long

Thurs. Jan. 10th Pretty seriously difficulty in school but amicably settled. Hope so at least.

Jan. 17th Thurs. Wet & muddy & cloudy

(1850)

January 21st Monday — Some how or other I feel an unpleasant feeling which I can not account for; I am unable as heretofore to bring many interesting little circumstances of an extrinsic nature into the school in order to break up that wearisome monotony so invaribbly attendant upon a routine of exercises in school rigdidly systematical. And for want of this happy faculty which I seem almost entirely to have lost, I not only have to witness with pain and disappointment the fatigue and restlessness of the scholars, but feel a real melancholy & weariness in my own mind. I attribute this effect mostly to the fact that I have not scarcely 20 minutes thro' the day

(1860.)

in which I am not either laboriously employd professionally or delving into the sciences with I may say a painful zeal which has actually become painful from too close application I must now try to relax a little and give myself some more latitude in the way of recreation.

January 22d Tuesday. I cheer'd up my spirits and tried to be cheerful and succeeded, and there was a corresponding good feeling in the school. The lessons were all learnd and recited admirably.

February 21st Thurs. Dark, cloudy and not very cold. Here is another month gone & I have noted nothing in my book relative to my experience in school-keeping and

1850.

in fact I have come very far short of
either that success or pleasure which I
thought I had a right to promise myself
at the commencement judging from my
former experience in the profession & the
pleasure I have heretofore took therein.
There have been however some modifying
causes to which I may attribute this failure
among which I may enumerate first
the fact of having a much larger and
more difficult school to manage which
likewise was oblig'd to be so arrang'd as
to admit of two teachers and thereby
necessarily effectted a curtailment of certain
little ways and means of temporary releasement

and interresting conversation calculated wake up—delight and stimulate the mind of the scholars to industry & perseverance and likewise brake up the monotony of an unvarying daily routine but which methods I have utterly faild to introduce to any satisfactory or beneficial extent this winter and Secondly. I have never been so constantly confind to the school-room and had so little of any sort of recreation—bodily or mental since I commenced teaching as during this Winter. I have studied diligently I may say every morning before Breakfast, & from 8 oclock AM. to 8 in the evening have never spent in general 1 hour without Book in hand either teaching or studying myself. And even the time between Breakfast and 9 has generally been filed up in this way——

I have studied Entomology, Physiology & Anatomy, went thro Colburn's first Lessons in arithmetic, Studied Page's theory and practice of school-keeping — have been a constant reader of Addison's writings, besides having read several works through of less importance. This is all exclusive of keeping a regular day & night School. ————

So that I have often been so worn out in my feelings that I have been unable to raise any interest either in myself or the scholars — And therefore I am fully resolved never

pass another winter in the same manner both
on my own account and that of the School.
I have nevertheless had some new experience
which think worth taking a memorandum of
but which can be beneficial to me hereafter
only as it will detail my most signal
fallures together with an explanation of
their cause and thereby render me able to
shun the like circumstances in future.
Among the facts first to be mentioned
under this head is ~~my~~ that of teaching
Arethmetic. In the commencement of
the term I firstly taught my classes the use
of numbers & how to form figures next took
them quite thro' the 4 ground rules in a

pretty thorough manner. I next undertook to learn them notation & numeration but altho I have consumed 4 times as much time as I think actually necessary to accomplish them in this, yet they are noways proficient therein with perhaps two or three exceptions. Also I have for some time been trying to teach them in classes but consider this part of my experience an entire failure, & cannot advise it at any time unless with regard to long division and even here I must pronounce it of doubtful utility unless scholars can be classified with nicer reference to their faculties in numbers than I have ever seen it done. I will not say that class-teaching may not be done in this science with more advanced scholars, & particular what is denominated Mental or inductive Arithmetic & even Algebra, - but not by any means with a class of 10 or 15 raw scholars who are ~~af~~ possess'd of the most disproportion'd degrees of mathematical tact & talent, & scarce of whom ~~could~~ can make the nine digits up their slates. I should if I had thing to do over again commence with notation & perhaps teach this in a class. Next I would teach numeration to every scholar separately as far as to hundreds & no farther after which say teach them addition with or with (as I might think best) reference to the whys & wherefores, for it is yet a very doubtful point with me whether or not an exclusively inductive plan is best, whether an exclusively non-inductive plan or a mixture of the two is the most rational way of proceeding with the young mind — and therefore I shall yet have to test & choose whichever of these modes may recommend itself most strongly to my Judgement after a fair trail of all.

For I have long since learned better than to rely upon the pleasant theories of others on this as most other subjects having more than once been led to embrace notions & theories with enthusiasm on account of the ingenious way of setting them forth by their authors & abettors which upon trial were found to

be wholly impracticable or of no earthly account
Next I would proceed from the mere mechanical solution of a question ~~to~~ in addition to the practical application of it to the business of life & this part perhaps might admit of being tought to some extent in a class tho still without any exclusive limitations to that method. After being perfectly acquainted with addition so that any question therein, however worded could be solv'd, I should again commence with numeration and proceed to attach another period to the system (the thousands period) and after learning read every variety of numbers in these two periods I would commence with subtraction, and here I may as well mention that from the very begining

on throughout the whole course I should incessantly
teach the meaning and use of every technical term
in the science as it became applicable so that my
scholars should all thoroughly be initiated into
the use of the technical language of Numbers &
use it continually to express their numerical ideas
and this last idea is of far more importance in my
opinion than learning or committing to memory
abstract rules 9/10 of which are not sufficiently
understood to admit of extensive application by
~~the~~ Arithmetical students with any satisfaction or
certainty. And this is more particularly true where
mental arithmetic is taught — a course of which
should always be given during some part of their
instructions in this excellent science ——— Over

When my pupils are sufficiently versd in subtraction to solve a question given in an abstract form or with reference to practical application in business I would then ~~attention~~ attach another period to our numeration table and, reviewing those before learn'd would proceed to use also this third period in the same way always teaching the french method of numeration & none else. I would now practice considerably upon these two principles of addition & subtract. alternate untill each pupil should learn by the nature of the question, when he ought to add and when he ought to subtract. My next step would be to teach them nature of questions involving the practical application of both these rules in the same problem. This I should be thoro' in & do it orally & not send them to Books to obtain the necessary information upon this point, where the ideas are so universally couch'd in language altogether untelligible to the young learner. After this last matter was fully acquird I would add another period to our numeration table and proceed to its practical use as before — when I should commence with multiplication & proceed in a thorough manner thro it I would now review addition subtraction & multiplication each separately — next review Addition & subtraction combind & lastly addition ~~mult~~ subtraction & multiplication combind. And I will observe in this place

that before proceeding to multiplication every
scholar should be furnishd with a multipli
cation and Division table that if they cannot
readily commit them to memory they may
learn them by having to constantly apply them
in their practical exercises.
Lastly I would as before attatch another period
to the table of enumeration and having reviewed
this part of the science once more carefully I
would proceed to the fourth and last of
the four foundation principles of mathematical
~~science~~ science and go thro it in the same thorough
manner as all the preceding, and after having com-
pleted this I would once more thoroughly review
the whole in the successive manner describ'd before.

In regard to Black-board exercises I may say I have succeeded admirably with a large class of very little scholars from 4 to 6 years old. I have learned this them during this term the whole written alphabet both capitals and small letters and also to read such expressions as the following, written in running hand "The dog runs on walk" A man came into the room"&c I have also learn'd them the figures 0,1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9. so that nearly all can repeat them at first sight. But as to the advantages arising from Blackboard instructions in numbers for more forward classes I am not prepared by experience to decide - yet think I could make it a most excellent auxilleary in that science. And if I shall ever teach again I shall of couse try the experiment thoroughly.——

February 21st Thursday. After Reading the school friend (Feb. number,) I was very much stimulated to renew my zeal in securing better government in school and better attention to Studies & succeeded admirably & without but little exertion. One of the scholars being highly pleasd with this agreable change from noise & confusion to peace & stillness requested of me when hereturnd from his play to have all be be as quiet as before - which as I was glad to see, I of course cheerfully complied with. ——

School went exceedingly pleasant all the day

Feb. 22d. Friday. School goes very pleasantly today.

Feb. 23d. Sat. It is announced to me this morning that all the Youth-boys are to cease going to school

& I am to cease teaching. So let it Be. —
I just had time to perceive that we have not requird suff-icient Order in school this winter in regard to noise & whispering which we allowd to some necessary extent but of which regulation very great advantage has been taken by the scholars, especialy those possessing the least share of conscience or moral integrity. And this winters experience seems to afford no facts worthy of notice otherwise than as they may be useful only as they are to avoided I may close this description thereof by the mention of one more item in this chaotic mass of Blunders & misrule & this is in regard to moral and religious lectures at suitable times during a school term. We had but very little of this kind of lecturing and no general

both of which I have heretofore employ'd more or less especially during the latter part of my experience and as I thot with signal success—which statement will naturaly elicit the inquiry why I did not introduce them in to this winter's school. All that I can answer to this is that I know ~~[illegible]~~ the reason and that must suffice. But stile I am perfectly purswaded that moral and religious instructions at least once a week and public prayer are very salutary accompaniments to literary instructions, aside from the obligation the law lays us under to inculcate them as parts of rational education & necesary concomittants of literary instruction. So with these few ideas briefly thrown together on the subjects of this winters school I close. Oliver C. Hampton.

October 3d. Friday morning — 1851. Very pleasant.
I am now about to pen a few ideas on the subject of caretaking of children, & this I do because ere many weeks I expect to be engag'd therein, & whatever shall occur to my mind between this & that time I shall set down knowing that after the scene is begun there will be less time to digest such good & wholesome plans for the right ordering of children as now. And firstly. I wish forever to rember to be patient, prudent, deliberate and wise, in my government of the dear children plac'd under my charge. This especialy in all cases of a serious or exciting nature. I consider these virtues as the foundation pillars of good Juvenile Government.

1851.

and these accompanied in their exercise by mercy, impartiality, and affection, can not fail to develop ~~the~~ happiest results to both caretaker & children. "

Secondly. Many other suggestions offer themselves to my mind which, tho, modifications of the above ennumerated virtues yet shall receive a seperate consideration from time to time as firmness, systematic arrangement, &c. &c, & which I shall labour to thoroly reflect upon one by one & set down ~~as they~~ my meditations thereupon, that I may be thoroly furnishd unto good works when my time shall come to undertake the task.

And Thirdly, It now occurs to me that the

1851.

The principles the most valuable & of course most necessary to cultivate & develop in the Juvenile mind are 1st Purity 2d Obedience, 3d Veneration, & 4th but indispensible, Mercy and tenderness to every thing possessing life.

October 17th Fri. Since the third of this month I have been so engross'd ingardening that I have had as it were no time to meditate upon the subject of caretakeing — but an idea struck me to night of the necessity of being punctual in enforcing every penalty which I may be oblig'd to avail myself of (God grant they may be few and mild) for 2 reasons 1st In order with any hope of success to aim at the reformation of the offender.

1851.

2dly In order to avoid severe penalties at any time; for I insist, that a very mild penalty always executed without fail upon the offender, is far more beneficial in reforming him than a very severe one the execution of which is half the time neglected. Nay it is even far better than such a one supposing it allways to be executed; for such severe measures universally harden the tender feelings, dry up the affections, the only avenues under heaven whereby the heart is to be reachd & the child saved from ruin

Perhaps this suggestion will answer for this evening especially as none others occur at present

1851.

October 24th Friday morning. It must not be expected that any systematic arrangemen will be pursued in setting down these my suggestions upon the caretaking of children; for having no time to sit down & meditate upon the subject, & investigate each point in due cours I cannot avail my self of the advantages of a systematic arragnement but must content my self with committing each separate suggestion to paper as it occurs to my mind, in that disjointed manner usual to the careless & unsystematic habit pertaining to common place thinking

P. One thing I will gard against & utterly discountenance & that is saucy & disrespectful language among children towards my self & all other older persons — This is absolutely necessary to the welfare of children now & forever after. Nothing perhaps gains a child so many ardent friends as a civil respectful address to older persons. And it greatly depends on the number and quality of his friends whether a child will make a good use of his privilege in the gospel or not, all theories to the contrary notwithstanding.

October 29th Wed. eve. This evening the rain is pattering against the windows and I am here all alone, and my mind naturally wanders into the future and over the past, but particularly am I agitated with conflicting emotions upon the subject of my anticipated change, which I expect to make, shortly after the arrival home of our good Ministry who are look'd for on friday evening or Saturday at farthest, & which as the time hastens nearer and nearer, necessarily agitate me more and more. If I only knew where the scenes of my future life were laid, I should be much more able to come to some Balancing point in my feelings, but as it is, all is shadowy suspense & dumb conjecture. But be the future what it may I cannot be too well prepard to meet it and on the other hand if I am passive to the gift of God, doubtless I shall be kept in great safety and peace & never be lost.

1851.

But I have a peculiar and unfortunate
natural turn of mind, & that is to
always ruminate ~~f~~ with indescrible pleasure
on the past, to generally look on thee bright-
side of the future but, mostly on the
dark side of the present, preferring at
all times, meditations upon bygone scenes
~~to~~ ~~which~~ whose silvery reccollections I am
always calling up & making to pass as gilded
Panorama before me, to any thing which
can possibly arrest my present attention
But I cannot help this peculiarity &
must therefore ~~to~~ compound with my
fate by patiently bowing to my present
circumstances & cherishing sweet contentment from
this time forth forever — O. C. Hampton.

November 4th Tuesday. Ministry not yet arriv'd all tho' they were confidently expected to be here by Fri eve. But all's for the best.

Nov. 7th Fri. eve. The Ministry arriv'd 12 mins past 12 Oclock M. to day. And now I must settle all my feelings gradually into a staid collected condition, & resign myself into the hands of those who have the disposal of me. I certainly have not the disposal of myself. And I feel now as if I could content myself in whatever situation may be in reserve for me even to remaining where I am with such modifications as will secure to me an exemption from all occular injury. But I must now let these things all remain as they are untill further developments shall point to me my future course.

1851.

November 15th 8 days have now elapsed since the arrival home of the Ministry & yet I am in distressing suspence— Nothing as yet has been developed to give me the least clue to the destiny which is awaiting me. I hope however that ere long the secret will come out.

November 25th Tues. At last "I have seen the Elephant" On Sabbath morning I had an interview with Elder John in which he inform'd me that in all human probability I should after the corn was gathered take charge of First Order Boys, in place of Israel who it seems is to take a new occupation which at present shall be nameless. And now

1851.

it remains for me to proceed to collect all my energies & prepare for the scene before in which I look for much comfort and much sorrow. But I feel that this is an occupation more adapted to my natural faculties, especially when combind with school keeping, than any other, & so as it is in the gift of God I flatter myself with the prospect of some success, at least what has been usual with me in the business, & consequently with a feeling of approbation from myself and others and at all hazzards the union of God's order & that will sustain me if every thing else fails. So with these considerations I humbly leave the matter to God's disposal.

1851.

Nov 25th Tuesday. Having watch'd with my little sick friend John Webster all night long I slept nearly the whole forenoon. It has been incessantly snowing since ½ past 3 this morning & continued without intermission the whole day. This afternoon I am somewhat melancholy from physical & mental exhaustion. Yet I feel no small degree of sublimity upon looking out at the snow silently falling in soft flakes upon the ground, & every thing so still. Indeed my feelings are quite classical, having this morning enjoy'd a long & very interesting conversation with my particular friend P. #6.8 & upon just such subjects as are congenial to my taste. Suggestions. Among the children over whom I preside it shall be utterly forbidden for older & stronger boys ever to ~~be~~ impose on run over hurt tease torment or trample upon those who are less & weaker either mentally or physically. And also what is generally term'd plagueing shall be utterly abolish'd.

Nov. 27th Thurs. We are exhorted to thanksgiving to day by the Governor of the state. Morning clear and pleasant but shortly succeeded by clouds yet wind south and weather not cold. As my time approaches I feel more & more the weight & importance of the gift in which I am about to engage; but doubtless the Divine Providence will watch over me for good and not for evil.

1851.

November. 29th Saturday. It seems that I have now look'd at every side of the subject of Caretaking and I feel as ready to go at now as if I should wait still longer. On the whole I cannot but make my calculations for a very considerable share of tribulation, in this undertaking especially considering the company I have to commence with, which I can not look upon as of the most promising character, Yet I know not what a more intimate acquaintance with them may produce in their favor. Moreover it will be no inconsiderable trial, for me to leave the house and go to the shop at least for a time. Yet against all these unpleasant considerations I set the facts. First that I naturally & sincerely love children 2d. I shall run some chance of teaching school which I am very fond of & —— 3d. That I am in the line of obedience & this must & will insure blessing & comfort tho all other considerations fail. So with these reflections hastily thrown together I will now dismiss the subject & write no more until I have some actual experience to detail from my new position. ——

December 1st Mon. Husking corn on the bottom. To day Wm Reynolds intimated to me (ie) if I rightly understood him this evening, that ʗ 3ε·§ 1, bɯ||| 1, 1h||| oeͽƍ7 ƍε|||ʓ which was quite unexpects.

1851

So it seems I must patiently plod through another scene of suspense & wait for the day to declare it. But this last announcement was much more satisfactory than the former on several accounts and I do hope it will go into effect from and after next sabbath day if not before. For this I earnestly prayd heretofore. I now hope to obtain the fruition thereof & shall from this to the consummation wait upon the Lord and be dismiss'd.

Dec. 8th Monday morning is come and yet I linger in suspense — O hateful suspense! No shadow of a clue can I get, by which to decipher the enigmatical future. I expected that yesterday (Sab.) a private or it might be a formal announcement of

my own & perhaps the disposal of some others would
be made but the day passd & brot no tidings of
any thing whatever. ~~of any~~ This morning we buried
little John Webster who died of Erysipelas
combind with Rheumatic Fever yesterday morning
and now he is laid in the cold ground & the
grave closd over him. "Well he's doubtless
gone from the Evil to come.
But every thing is hush'd and still as to any
contemplated movements at present in the Ch.
Perhaps we shall go to husking corn after dinner.
Dec. 10th Wed. Sleeting & raining all the
forenoon. Afternoon fair'd away and evening
quite pleasant and portentous of good weather
At last my fate is settled. Elder John
announcd to me to day that I was to go

to the Second Order to live and assume the charge of Israel Scott's Boys. And now I am determind to enter upon this gift in true reconcilcation, & call in my mind from all further speculations of every kind and labor for true contentment & a good gift in my undertaking. So help me God. ——

Now my suspense is at an end. ——

Jan. 11th So far I have not done anything an educational point of view with my boys further than teaching them many things verbally, & reading several books to them having a moral tendency & also more or less exciting a love of reading & writing in them This is about all I have had time & opportunity to do with them as yet. But wait till school is over!

Manual of German words, with their litteral rendering into A English; by O. C. Hampton.

Allenthalben. Every where.

Aufgehört-ceasd

Ausnahme-except

Botanical Researches in 1851. by the writer of this.

Genus Physalis (Winter cherry Type) found in fields.

Physalis Viscosa. — Yellow Henbane. Gluey.

" Obscura — Cape Goose Berry

" Pubescens — Dark green leaves a little hairy.

Genus Dipsacus — Teazel of which cards were formerly made

Dipsacus Fullonum — Common Teazel — Grows wild &

" " is often cultivated for its burs.

Genus Rubia. Madder for ~~[illegible]~~ coloring flannels red.

Rubia Tinctoria — A roughleaved domesticated exotic.

Genus Polygonum — Water Pepper — Grows in low places

Polygonum Orientale — English Jointweed.

Besonders
Especially.
Befohlen
Appointed
Bloede
Bashful
Bereits.
already.

B.

Botanical Researches in 1851.—

Genus Malva. Low mallows grows near old houses
Malva Rotundafolia " " " " "
" Crispa — Curl'd mallows. very pretty.
Genus. Sida. Large leaves with small yellow axiliary flowers
Sida Abutilon. " " " " "
Genus Hibiscus Moscheutus Very pretty swamp flowers.
Genus Mirabilis Longiflori — four oclock A splendid
" cultivated exotic. Trumpet shap'd flowers.
Chrysanthemum Coronarium. Beautiful yellow
. flowers and blooms even when the snow is
on the ground in November & on this acct
a very interesting plant.—Type Feverfew.
This was the extent of my researches in 1851
owing to the engrossing business in which I was employ'd.

March 8th 1852. Boys' general school closes,
and I keep 6 of my youngest boys still going; &
go to work on the farm with the remaining 5.
I shall not take any immediate steps towards
keeping up a little school each day, for the 5 working
Boys; As I wish to have them rest a little from
their winter's labors, so as to be again fresh &
pleasant when we resume. ~~~~

March 10th Robert Owen a little boy (small child)
comes into my company, from the West France,
His entire name being Robt. Owen Slater. ~~
So now I have 7 boys going to school regularly.

D. 1852.

Darauf. Thereupon.
Daher. Therefore.
Durch. Through.
Da-as.
Doch-yet.

Observations & practice in Hydropathy.

January. James Webster was attack'd with Ear ache — I kept his head bandag'd from morning tile night with a wet cloth wrung out of cold water. Put peices of wet cloth into his ears. Also had him wash all over every morning in very cold water, & after coming out of it, a foot Bath as long as he could bear it — These means procurd direct relief ~~to~~ from all painful & urgent symptoms & in a few days he was entirely well & has remaind so ever since — March 20th/52.

Willy Houghs had what I suppos'd to be a felon or whittow on his index finger. Wrapp'd his

E. 1852.

entire arm in a wet towel of 3 or 4 thicknesses. Next wrappd his finger with several thicknesses & directed him to immerse it in water as hot as he could bear as often as it became cool. In two and a half days, spontaneous supperation ensued & his finger heal'd immediately. Before he applied the water to his arm & finger, he could not sleep for pain, but after the application, he had scarcely any more pain & lost no more sleep.

This was some time in winter of /52. Feb. I believe

Shortly after this Willy had a severe turn of sick head ache for which I directed him to drink all the rain water he could, fasting. He accordingly drank the incredible quantity of nearly 1/2 Gall. In an hour after he said his head=

F. 1852 Hydropathy.

Freiheit.
Liberty.

ache was all gone; & in 2 hours he
call'd for victuals; after which I told
him to walk ½ a mile but drink again
before he started. He did so & no head ache
has return'd since. He drank in all about 3 qts.
and this & his walk constituted the whole treatment.
January 19th 1852 the weather being 20°
below 0 Albert McElheny froze his toe in
going to school. (being a small child) I wrapp'd it
in wet cloths; & also the whole foot & part of the
leg during the night. Toe to be continually wrapp'd
day & night & changed cloths 3 times a day. He soon recover'd
altho his toe appeard to be mortifying.
March 17th Andrew Hill is crying with the
head ache. Paid little attention to him thinking
he would soon recover from it, & so let it stand

1852. G. Hydropathy.

Gelegenheit. Bei Gelegenheit.
{Opportunity / chance} By turns.
Glatt.
Smoothe.
Gegen—toward
" against.
Geflügel Fowls.

March 18th Andrew is worse. Think he has a cold, & perhaps the prevailing influenza. Doctord him alday with cold water. Gave him 4 foot baths & direct him to drink all the cold water he can. Also apply cooling compress to head. Rub feet untill reaction is fully establish'd after each foot bath, which is of coldwater.

March 19th Friday. Andrew appears much better.

Evening. Fever rose this afternoon but unattended by headache Nose hover much stuffed & greatly swollen. Breath offensive, ~~nose~~ no appetite. Exudation of bloody Mucus from the nose. Very low spirits. —"—

H.

March 20th. Andrew has had a bad night. No such thing as breathing thro. his nose which continues to ~~disch charge~~ discharge Blood & mucus. Continued low spirits. Redy to cry at everything. "Washd him off in warm water, & immediately followd this by a cold foot bath; after which he felt better and wanted to eat. Direct parch'd corn. 9½ Oclock Apply cold compress to head to be worn continually until heat is sensibly diminishd, Also hold a handkerchief dripping from very cold water to his nose 10 minutes every hour 12 Oclock All the symptoms abated. Face pale & blood leaving it. Nose much improvd. Complains of its itching. Cannot inject water into the nostrils for want of an instrument proper for it.

I.

Immerdar
Forever.

After dinner. Fever rising but with evidently diminishd vigor. 10 min before 1. Pulse full & about natural frequency. 10 min. before 2. Pulse increasing. 25 min before 3 took a foot bath 15 min. in very cold water. Fever not increasd. wants to eat parch'd corn all the time. Eats all he pleases. No return of head ache since commencement of treatment. Intend this afternoon to either pack him in the wet sheet or wash him all over in warm water, provided his fever shows signs of rising.

He must drink all the rain water he can.

3 Oclock. Pulse slower than the clock whereas an hour ago it was faster. Hope he will not have much fever this after noon. Has slept none to day yet.

1852

March 21st Sabbath. I am happy to find Andrew considerably better this morning. No return of febrile paroxysm yesterday afternoon. Discontinue all treatment except washing him very thoroly in warm water, followed by brisk rubbing over the whole body with a dry coarse towel, & succeeded by a footbath of very cold water for 15 min. Evening. Every way improvd scarcely a symptom of febrile action. Quite cheerful & wants two hard boild eggs for supper. Get them for him.

March 22d Mon. morning Andrew still mending. Eats mostly Popcorn & pie. Treatment same as yesterday (ie) Wash him in warm water & rub him untill his skin is red all over, after which cold foot bath in very cold water, & direct him to hold a Handkerchief to his nose dripping from cold water.

K. 1852

Kläglichen – plaintive. March 22d Monday.

Evening Andrew is nearly ready to go school. His two boild eggs (boild hard) agreed with him exceedingly well. I am glad he is recovering for I have not time to treat him without taking it out of many other pressing duties & think I shall not undertake another case; especially considering what an invincible barrier of prijudice & ignorance & bigotry is arrayd against me. But my principle objection is the want of time. " " O. C. Hampton.

May 1st '52 Sat. Eve. Albert Mc.Elheny had a very severe attack of sick headache. Gave cold foot bath 15 min. Keep a cold compress on head, & drink a quart of cold rainwater as soon as possible by taking a few

L

Leib	Landpfleger
Body	Governor.

sips at a time. Pulse feeble & nerves quite relax'd from sickness skin cold. In 20 minutes after treatment I commenced Albert vomited, ~~he~~ freely and I then gave more cold water to excite general action of the stomack as his first vomit did not relieve his head. He vomited again in 10 minutes more & was almost instantly releived from every symptom of sickheadache except the great nervous prostration always consequent upon this dreadful sickness. Tied a wet handkerchief doubled several times round his head gave him a little water & carried him to bed where he soon fell into a sound sleep, & rose in the morning without any sickness except a little preternatural heat which was soon removed by recourse to the wet sheet thrown him in which he was rubb'd briskly (water cold) & soon after was playing & laughing as usual. Advis'd him to abstain from butter at breakfast which he did — No further restrictions. Eve. He is perfectly well.

I said on the 11th of January "Wait till school is over & then see if I do not do something in an educational way with my boys." Well — here I am — arriv'd at the 10th October & have written almost nothing in this Book, since the last stated case of Hydropathy which occur'd May 1st. Yet before I came here to live what high expectations I indulg'd in regard to the great good I hop'd to do among these Boys & the pleasures I should enjoy in recording my successful experience in this Book, from time to time. But how little does a man know of what is to be his future course. He

N.

Noch-nor. may lay out this and that plan of life & yet never live it nor see any circumstances which he so fondly portrayd in his imagination before entering upon the arena from which they were expected to arise. When I first came to this family I expected to enter upon the duties of my calling without any molestation from any quarter;—but alas! the very first 10 days convinced me that all opposing influences were not under my controle for I was attackd with a fit of nervousness which held me throout the winter & upset completely all my calculations with respect to the Juvenile training I had proposd to myself to take the children of my charge thro'. This paroxyzm subsided about the last of March, when con-

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trary to all possible conjecture I was afflicted with a distressing roaring & dizziness in my head attended with a slight loss of consciousness & recollection at times; — in short within a hairs Breadth of partial insanity owing to an excessive determination of Blood to the head. This distressing condition lasted several weeks & yet returns at intervals altho I hope it is mostly over. These two misfortunes almost completely frustrated all my benevolent intentions, often rendering me almost desperate & completely disheartening me from any attempts to carry out my proposed schemes; — in fact absolutely disabling me from their execution oftentimes for weeks together. However I have been able to do a considerable towards producing social good, & I have faith to believe lasting impressions on the minds of the older Boys, in reference to purity, Obedience, veneration, tenderness & mercy to every living thing: for ~~which~~ reference to which see article under date of Oct. 3^{d} 1851. Also I have raised a very creditable amount of stimulus among the older boys for learning and altho this is a seconary consideration, yet as it can be made an indirectly accessory to virtue by disciplining the young mind to perservereance energy & patience, & also is of some importance in itself consider'd, I think it beneficial to encourage a taste more or less for the sciences at least all which may be made available in the advancement of our most holy Religion & the cause of Universal Benevolence we have espoused.

I have likewise made I may say much spiritual labor with the Boys & I believe all who are old enough to susceptible of serious thots & religious impressions walk daily in that sacred & holy Gospel which is first pure then peaceable &c. Moreover in many minor points I myself & also the Boys have reform'd very considerably;—among which may be mention'd ~~[illegible]~~ the use of low vulgar words & phrases as also many improper forms of speech, prevalent among those who are altogether inattentive to correctnes in language & wholly incurious as to their manner of speech. So that now I may say many of my boys speak in an elevated style in comparison to what is generall heard in this ~~town~~ village. On the whole therefore tho, I have not follow'd out my original intentio of making close ~~[illegible]~~ & frequent observations in

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in my experince and noting the space in this book yet considering the unfavorable circumstances under which I have labord I have done about as well as I could; — & if I can only be sufficiently wise & selfdenying as to retain my present health I hope for the future to pursue my original plan & give my energies to the work of Juvenile training & do all the good I can therein. O. C. Hampton.

Oct. 14. I now am determind to reform myself entirely in one respect. That is in regard to my hastiness and irrascibility. I am seriously convinc'd that I am quite at fault in this respect. And considering the baleful influence of ~~it~~ impatience in my department to the boys, both upon them

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& myself & 2dly the great difficulty attending the entire victory it, I cannot certainly be in ~~two~~ too much earnest about a radical reform in this respect. In the severest part of the temptation is the right time to gain the most signal victory & I intend to take special care to see this "pinch of the game" well conducted on my part hereafter.

This day the Boys have done well & labor'd faithfully.

Proposition. It is only adding fuel to flame, to speak in terms of rebuke or reproof to a ~~ch~~ child under the influence of anger; — even if he is using ungodly language. The best way is to have his mind previously fortified against passion & impatience & next best, to wait when the gust is ~~in~~ in full blast until

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it has subsided. & then do all you possibly can by righteous counsel & affectionate admonition to induce him to avoid a recurrence of similar unfortunate circumstances. One good way to reform a child in this particular is to give him great praise and encouragement, if at any time you notice him trying to subdue & govern his temper under a severe trial of it. ---

Above all things in private or public labors we should always avoid every species of correction or reform which implies directly or indirectly the degredation of a child in his own estimation; This method of reform if it deserves the name is absolutely ruinous & we ~~as~~ may as well administer dose of arsenic to a person laboring under gastric inflamation as to reclaim a child by such cruel means,

Uu

Um.—about.
Umher—roundabout.
Ungefehr.—about.
Uebenher—besides.
Überall—everywhere.

Oct. 27. Wed. evening.
Rainy and dark. I feel much inclind this evening to reflection upon the best methods of getting along successfully & comfortably with my boys & laboring for contentment in my sphere of duty. I feel happy & not like repining at my lot, but laboring to fill up my gift & calling to the best advantage. I think my large boys are in a good condition & doing well every way. Bro. Elisha has been appointed to oversee & be with the smaller ones in my absence & this arrangement I am highly pleasd with & hope he may succeed well enough to encourage him to continue

7 ✓ 1852.

Verrathen
Deliver.
Betray

Nov. 17. Bristow Harmstone, who has been a long time afflicted with Ague & fever but ~~fr~~ who for the last few weeks has been exempt from the same, again experienc'd a most severe attack to day. In the midst of the fit of ague, plac'd him in a tepid shallow bath pouring the water over him with my hand & rubbing him briskly for 15 min. By this time the ague was all gone & I put him to bed where he laid an hour & a half when I gave him a Lientuch for 3/4 an hour his fever having [illegible] come on violently, pulse very quick & full but irregular. After coming from the wet sheet wash'd him off with a wet towel & ~~gx gave~~ had him ~~fy~~ dress & walk. Before he took the

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sheet I doubled a wet ~~towel~~ several times & laid upon his breast on account of a stridulous hollow cough he lately contracted, & the difficulty attending respiration. He is to drink a few sips of water every 10. min. & fast entirely to day with the exception of eating an apple in the evening. —— O'clock eve. My Boy is very cheerful & pleasant & his pulse tho, a little too fast is nevertheless favorable & his skin cool and natural. 7 O'clock Wash'd & rubb'd him thoroly with water & a towel follow'd by dry friction & particularly the feet which seem'd inclin'd to remain cold, & put him to bed. This Boy I have had but a few days & his diet by coming here, has been chang'd from a scanty to a very full rich one & doubtless this is the principal cause of the attack which is the most violent he says he ever experienced. ——;—

The coldness so severely felt in an ague fit is not a reality so far as my sensations can determine for when he shook in every limb his skin was actually burning hot to my hand. I therefore conclude that the sense of chilliness, is owing to tremendous congestion of blood to the internal organs, the nervous system being severely shock'd by this sudden transition, & thrown out of ballance depriving them of power to act or supply but very imperfectly their influence to the dependent systems & consequently producing a phenomenon which may be consider'd a kind of paralysis of the muscles by which their contractile power is alternately supplied by the nerves & ~~withhe~~ withheld again for want of

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Jenseit—Beyond.

power in the nerves to continue the supply, when presently they rally and afford the needed influence & as suddenly refuse ~~x~~ is drawn by

This being the case, water applied to the surface some low in temperature than the skin by diminishing the heat would determine the Blood from internal congested organs to the surface in order to restore the quanty of heat lost there & thus relieve the internal organs, & consequently the nervous Paroxysm consequent upon their congestion. This is precisely the case & I am not afraid to affirm that in 99 cases out of 100 ague may be almost instantly reliev'd by recourse to the tepid shallow Bath with brisk hand friction. It is scarcely possible for this to fail if persevered in.

Nov. 18th. Thurs. Gave Bristow a ~~hand~~ Bath with a towel & cold water with the extreme chill off.

1852

OJ

Zieche.
prefer.
Zsogen.
strip off.
Zwungen.
compelled.
Zukünftig – henceforth.
Zusammen – together.

as soon as he was out of Bed. Breath indicicative of foul stomach, & considerable feverishness. Ate three regular meals, but abstaine from Butter & gravy. Chill came on a little past 12 Oc. but was not nearly so severe as yesterday I was away when it came but immediately had him in the tepid shallow bath by which he suffer'd very little of the after fever.

I also had him in tepid shallow Bath about 11 Oc. & at ½ p. 4 & again at Bed time. He has very little appetite. This was to days treatment as near there is any need of detailing it, with the addition of drinking water largely the forenoon which was dis continued in the afternoon. ~~~~~ " ——

1852.

November 19th Friday. Bristow not much worse or better
He takes the Tepid shallow Bath 5 times to day
but takes no water inwardly only as he inclines thereto.
Ate Breakfast but omitted dinner & supper & ate
instead a few apples. ~~~~ " ~~~~ " —
His chill came but no shake which could compare
with his first but yet the regular paroxysm came.
After it was over proceeded in the same treatment as tho
nothing had happen'd No fever worth naming follow'd.
Drank but very little if any water to day. ~~~ —

Nov. 20th Sat. A hand rubbing in nearly cold water
on rising. Eat no Breakfast but apples. After Breakfst
an abreibung every hour for 10 min. till dinner time.
For dinner pie without any shortening potatoe &c. —
2 P Oclock He is to have Another Abreibung, after
which remit further practice for to day. No chill to day.

1852.

November 21. Sabbath. Abriebung & handrubbing this forenoon; — Towards noon symptoms of chill coming on had him in the Tub rubbing him & pouring water on him with my hand which soon remov'd every symptom. But about 1 Oclock he complaind of sickness at the stomack for which Gave him thoro' & most opportune "Hip or sitz bath shampooing abdomen during whole time and ending with general affusion. This quieted all unpleasant symptoms of the stomack releiving also the Bowels of all flatulence. Bath'd once more or twice before night and retir'd to bed. These stomach symptoms I regard as entirely favorable. ~~~~~~~. ~~~~~, ~~~~~~~" — —

Nov. 22d Monday. Abreibung & sitzbath with plenty of water to drink and very little to eat but apples. No chill to day. Bowels regular which has not heretofore been the case. Rather I may say the sitzbaths with addition of wet towel to abdomen have mov'd his bowels quite freely & ameliorated every symptom decidedly. The Body bandage I forgot to mention. —— " ——

Nov. 23d. Tuesday Continue treatment same as yesterday & give some more food. No chill and every way improv'd

Nov. 24th. Wed. Went into the woods & stay'd there most of the day. Treatment same as yesterday, but allow some butter. Discontinue Abreibung & reduce Baths to one in the morning & sitzbath at 3.0, P.M. No chill.

Nov. 25. Thurs Treatment as yesterday No chill. & now I begin to flatter myself he will have no more. —— This is the last case I shall take in hands until I receive positive orders to that effect. For I have not time and every body is oppos'd to it. —— " ——.

December 5th 1853. I commenc'd teaching school (male school) for the winter quarter. Open'd the school under a weighty sense of the responsibility I was about to assume & therefore under no small degree of tribulation yet felt cheeringly borne up by the entire deppendence I was able to repose in the Divine Providence & a good degree of resignation to the same. Many of the scholars entire strangers to me

Dec. 6th Yesterday was mostly engrossed in classifying the scholars & learning the amount of Books at present on hand & also those necessary to be immediately procur'd — which matters ought all to have been perfectly arrang'd before commencement day, & would have been had I known I was to teach a week previous to that day. But so it is & always has been.

Dec. 6th Made out a Program of exercises so arrangd as to prevent one recitation from interfering with another. It seems likely to succeed.

Dec. 7th Wed. Arrang'd the Daily School Register. Program works well - but the noise of seats & Desks is intolerable. Cannot be help'd now this & therefore calls loudly for the exercise of great Patience on my part which I hope to be able to exercise

Dec. 8th Thurs. School goes on quite as well as I expected

Dec 9. Fri. This afternoon had a kind of loose arrangement or Orderly disorganization by which all the Scholars who wishd to be instructed in any peculiar branch or shown in regard to any particularly hard question might have a chance accordingly. This I have always found to be very beneficial to all concernd.

Dec 10. Sat. School till Dinner time. favorable. In the afternoon cleand up the Schoolhouse alone. So here is the close of the first week. This P.M. I recd. some new Books for the school From noon to Mon. morn. try to forget the school entirely. Begin fresh if possible Mon. morn.

Dec. 12. Mon. Enterd the school under a great weight of physical & spiritual or mental depression. Laboring to be resignd & patient under tribulation, solemnly invoking the aid of the Heavenly Father to wait for his salvation & calmly bear his chastening.

Eve. School went on very comfortably all day I have I can say been blessd according to my prayer in the morning.

Dec. 13. Tues. School proceeded quietly & regularly but [illegible]. I [illegible].

Dec. 14 Wed. morn I do not believe but know that God will give me to reign triumphantly over all my prone & downward earthly tendencies let him seem to tarry never so long he will certainly come finally & bring with him full deliverance. So whatever comes I must receive as his gracious providence the whole of which must eventually wind up in in my everlasting salvation from

Eve. School proceeded unusually dull with the 2d class. I feel I must sedulously guard against a peevish impatient feeling. Patience! & charity!

Dec. 15. Thurs. morn. Knowing the powerful influence of constant practice and repetition of of a thing in making me perfect therein even tho' I do never so little of it at the stated time.

Dec. 15th 1853.) therefore I am resolved to compose four lines of Poetry & write in this Book every morning during the quarter.

"With humid exhalations drear
"The Atmosphere is fill'd
"A gloomy aspect nature wears
"By eastern Breezes chill'd.

I am the Lord's & if his Wisdom see fit to slay me & annihilate my every hope still I am the Lord's, & therefore will never remove mine integrity from me so long as I live upon the earth. Lord grant I never feel otherwise

Dec. 16. Fri. In what I ought to do & & think
May I with zeal press on
For every day I near the brink
Where earthly scenes are done.

Dec. 16. Friday 1853. Very foggy and inclining to rain. I feel under an awful sense of my own nothingness this morning, & of my absolute dependence upon God for protection and that holy drawing by which alone I shall be able to take shelter under (his) the wings of his salvation. But He has deliverd me in six troubles & will not fail to help me in a seventh, for his mercy endureth forever & his loving kindness as the days of Heaven. selah. This is the best frame of mind I am able to assume, & when Jesus Christ was in a similar situation an angel was sent to strengthen him; so it may be with me. But in veiw of my resolutions heretofore I must say & feel "Thy will O God not mine be done.

December 17, 1853. Sat. Morning. Very foggy.
" God's providence is over all This boundless Universe
" And even the wormwood & the gall The blessing & the curse
" Are but his love in deep disguise The turnings of his hand
" (From) From which salvation will arise At his divine comman
" Lord let me live and die to thee Thy mercies
" ever claim From earthly ties let me be free
" For this is all my aim". The first & last request.

Dec. 19. Mon. Snowy with a cold wind blowing.
Eve. Evening closes in very wintry clouds dark &
snow & wind driving from the northwest.
But we have been much bless'd & comforted
in school to day & I feel quite encourag'd
altho I cannot wake up mind as I should
be glad to. Yet mean to keep trying my best.

Dec. 20. Tues. 5° above 0 & clear with a N.W. wind.
"Feel under the necessity of earnest prayer to God.

December 20th 1853 Teusday morning. very cold & clear
Lord let me ever more be staid Upon thy ~~[illegible]~~
holy will In pain or pleasure sun or shade. In
sacred peace be still. Vacation or change of ex. this P.M.
Eve. School proceeded with much comfort this day.
But this afternoon it was the Lord's good pleasure
to lay the weight of my infirmity and great weakness
of spirit upon me, for which nevertheless I feel to
to praise his name & extol his Divine Providence. This
I will never cease to do tho hope seem to fail & all
comfort be extinguish'd — I know my Redeemer liveth.

Dec. 21. Wed. The circling year at length has roll'd
Another morning on Of clouds and snows &
& gloomy cold And naked wood & lawn. —
Lord in thy goodness make me strong
To triump over sin, To keep thy fear the whole
day long In evey trying scene. Oliver.

December 21st. Wednesday Cloudy & wintry. It seems I cannot find much interesting matter to write in this Book. I have not yet discoverd any plan by which I can draw out, wake up & interest the scholars as much as I would like to. But I am doing the Best I can to advance the interests of the school. I wish I could find some way to do this more effectually. It seems tho' hard for me to keep up my own spirits against depressing influences & I oughtnt to expect a stream to rise higher than its fountain. Still I will do the best I can & leave the rest to the good providence of God in whose hand I am.

Dec. 22d. Thurs. The air is milder; from the south And clouds are on their march Retiring slowly as if loth To leave the azure arch. Pleasant feelings. I wish to absolutely resign myself entirely to the Lord's most gracious disposal & say O God not my will but thine be done.

December 23^d^ 1853. Very cold and blustery.
I went out to see Hunty's school in Lebanon.
I was very full of tribulation all day, but had
a comfortable Union Meeting and was much
reliev'd having been able to stand in the victory
in the evening over the whole legion of enemies
by which I was surrounded thro' the day. ~
Dec. 24. Sat. I cannot feel I dare not pray
But in my holy Savior's words "Thy holy will
O God be done" For lo! in truth I am the Lor
Dec. 26. Monday O let no vain self confidence
Betray my safety more Nor lightness mark my going
hence, As it has heretofore. ~ Bright clear moring
Eve. I have got along very comfortably to day The new
program which I form'd saturday promises to work
favorably & I hope will be better than its predecessor.

December 27.th 1853 Clear and pleasant.
The sun is bright the sky is clear No clouds
obscure his Beams The cold is neither so severe
The day more pleasant seems.

Dec. 28. Wed. Cloudy and dull — not cold
Let not presumption's fatal pow'r Around my
spirit twine But low dependence every hour On
thee. O Lord be mine. This is my prayer to-day

Dec. 29. Thurs. "The morn portends a proving day
Of trial and Rebuke But I will wrestle watch
and pray And meekly wear the yoke Of chst
my Savior son of God Who traveld this same way
Who even resisted unto blood And gaind the [illegible] day

Dec. 30. Friday The dreary earth mantled o'er
With the white driven snow Sincerely I the
poor deplore When wintry winds do blow.

January 1st New years day. We kept as the yearly sacrifice & were required to open our minds &c. &c Yesterday I was examin'd & receivd a certificate to teach school 1 year. Examination I considered conducted upon any thing but fair principles. — I may say I was not examin'd in reading & therefore consider'd it illiberal mean, & unfair, to be set down as a third class reader (that is barely passable) But I would not read with the affectation & pomposity of Mr. Hurtz if I could. See McGuffie on affectation

Jan 3rd This morning is a lovely one The gentle southwind blows And warm & yellow shines the sun As up the heavens he goes. O God give me no~~th~~ other hope But thee till time shall end Nought else is but of sand a rope Unstable as the wind. My school went on in harmony yesterday and I am just beginning to be able to get along so as to prevent irksomeness in school & to keep up an interest in the scholars. —

January 4th Wednesday morning 1854.
O let me watch and hourly pray (the way
For purity divine That so I walk not in
Of those who slight this precious day
And let their zeal decline. — Windy & not cold
Jan. 5th Thurs. morn A rainbow in the west appears
And in the east the sun A warm & mellow
garment wears Of fleecy clouds And Breezy airs
A glorious shining one. Usual Winter routine.
I purpose this morning to reconstruct my
program of exercises firstly in order to resist
the tendency of the school exercises to monotony
& secondly to secure some advantages, the other
program did not afford. Boys mostly remain in
a good degree of comfort & contentment in school
and many of them exhibit a praiseworthy interest.

January 6th Friday morning 1854.
"The pleasant warmth of yesterday; The chilling
"Western breeze. (The) To summer lands has blown away
" And brot with it a cloudy day Also a a modrate freez
The day was cloudy & somewhat chilly this
forenoon with a raw west wind. The afternoon
was fair & some more Pleasan. T. Williams
& two sisterers are here from watervleet. Our
school has gone on very pleasantly this afternoon
& indeed all day, & the scholars have all behavd
with propriety. My new program operates very well,
(Eve.) No mortal is wise at all times. ~~~
Jan. 7. Sat. This morning is pleasant & fair, The winds
are all hush'd in the land The frost is congealing
the floods every where At (W) old Winter's dreary command
I feel this morning under a solemn and very weighty
concern of mind & deep humbleness of spirit, con=

cerning the dangers in the heavenly road I am travelling & especially lest thro' a giddy vain sense I might be turn'd out of the way or be deceiv'd by some adversary. The prophet of old was admonishd to salute no man by the way to a certain place he was going to visit to deliver a message from God & by neglecting this little counsel was destroyd by a wild beast on his return home. How watchful & prayerful then should I be that no plausible pretext whatever should for a moment turn me to the right or left of the way in which the Lord has set my feet to walk. O God! grant that I walk this day under a continual & abiding sense of thy holy fear & an unreservd devotion to thee & none else — for in no other way can I escape the snares of death.

Eve. School clos'd this noon with satisfaction. One more week gone.

January 7. Saturday. P. M. 1854.

Hitherto I have noted but little of my experience in this Winter's teaching & having by the assistance of my good friend Wm. S. Bradford got the room cleand up in good season & being seated comfortably by the stove, I shall sketch a little of my experience in this matter thus far. I having succeeded rather better in advancing the scholars than at any previous season, feel to attribute it in some degree to a way I have of encouraging them & allowing all the praise due to them at least; & with some of the more balkward ones, even more. This I find gives them more confidence in themselves & renews their into life & satisfaction more than any other plan I ever hit upon & also wakes up a kind feeling in them towards me which makes them much more Benevolent and tractable than such ones generally are under a different discipline.

I have labor'd to bring every possible degree of patience & forbearance into full requisition in my administration of school government & to avoid as much as possible, even recourse to harsh or severe language. This has had its full weight of effect in making the school what it is & has been & tho' an experience & discipline dearly bo't on my part yet it pays both ways an immense profit — nay even incalculable. I have most of the time, open'd the school in the morning, by a song in which all are requir'd to unite, & follow this by an appropriate chapter from the Bible. This has been under God, a very blessed thing among us, & seems to have work'd powerfully in reconciling & steadying the minds of many of the otherwise restless scholars, & filling them with right feelings & proper sentiments towards God & themselves.

Thirdly — I have been much bless'd with an ability to stile introduce such a variety into the school exercises as to do away with much of the tediousness & irksomeness commonly apt to creep into a school, & to lend some degree of stimulus & energy to the general character of the school operations from my own resources which tho small are yet I find much blessd & enlarg'd by the Heavenly Father's Love, when I derect them to the encouragement of the scholars & the general good of the school. —"

Black-board exercises may be mention'd among the outward facilities for keeping up life and comfort in a school & consider'd as (a) such, its advantages & pleasures can hardly be estimated. Mental Arithmetic is also something new with us and is certainly very beneficial in more ways than. So perhaps I have said as much as is meet at this time.

January 9th Monday morning 1854.

O let me remember this truth Time flies
with the swiftness of light And none can live
over, a moment forsooth When once it is flown from our sight
May I every moment improve In the work God
has call'd me to do Be ever employ'd in some work
of love And set out each morning anew. —

Eve. Clos'd school under a blessing & all in peace.
I never knew scholars to spell so well as the
present school. Attribute it to my manner of
teaching it by requiring the pupils to write it
out on their slates or on the Blackboard. —
They are also doing very well every way —

Jan. 10. Tues. A softer milder air Is blowing round
This morn, And frost is yielding every where
Of his fierce fury shorn. School as usual —

Eve. School went on fine this day Considerable

Arethmetic was got thro' with this afternoon & a general disposition to industry was exhibited among the scholars as well as a united feeling to keep good order & try to preserve the peace of the school I spent this afternoon in a loose organization in the school to have a chance to show the scholars (especially the more forward ones) in their numbers. I suppose they killed poor old Spark who us'd to run around the field & was so frighten whenever a Beef was slaughterd that he could not take any rest for several days afterwards & sometimes would not let any one come near him for some days afterwards (some) Yet he he has had many a cruel beating and done many a hard daysworke for us, and it would seem no more than fair that the few remaining days of his life should have been render'd as agreeable as possible & not embitterd a constant dread of of approaching death. I should have placd him in some distant field where he would have enjoy'd a quiet exemption from all fear & plac'd a few clever old fellows with him to keep him company & never brot him up to be slaughtered until within an hour of his execution. But every body dont feel as I do on this subject. I could no more work an Ox all his life & then cut his throat than I could commit any other kind of murder. ~ ~ ~ ~

But times will not always remain as they are now

Dec. 11. Wed. From all that belongs to the groveling sphere
Lord help me to quickly arise For surely my treasure
or heart is not there, Those Those damnable cheats I despise
But if for my proving there yet should be left
A vexatious thorn in my flesh To buffet &
chasten me (This thou hast left) (This) Bless'd be

1854

thy gift, 'Twill rouse up my feelings afresh, To press
with more zeal in the strait narrow way Towards that
delectable land Where perfect security carries the day
And danger is never at hand. C. C. Hampton.

Eve. We have been able to find a good degree of blessing
and improvement in school to day. We should be thankful

Jan. 12. Thurs. Dark and rainy is the morning
Gloomy clouds obscure the sun Oozy floods are now
returning To the Ocean Mighty One Whence they
rose at God's commandment To the upper regions
blue Where they hung as light & pendent as a gossamer
would do Till the force of gravitation And cohesion
nicely join'd (B) Favor'd an approximation To the
earth they left behind. (When) Now they're drop by drop
descending Wating all the earth below To the Ocean
(then descending) slowly wending The same endless course to go

I feel that there is great need of prayer this morning
on my part, that I be not abanded to temptation.

January. 13th Fri. 1854.
(December) 13. Friday Morning. School as usual.
"The morning is gloomy and sad Impetuous
" Breezes do blow The The beautiful Sun with his
" Countenance glad Is shut from our sight here below
(noon " A sullen southwester comes yelling along And driving
" the snow in his train And all winter Breezes are but
" a sad Song Descriptive of Winters dule reign. ——"——
"Onward the school to be progressing, moderately.
Jan. 14 Sat. Thou art my refuge mighty God
In every trial here below Thy ~~[illegible]~~ of
consolation—chastening rod Are equally thy
love I know. O may I yield my all to thee
My body & my living soul From grovelling
feelings now be free And only under thy control.
Jan. 16. Mon. morn. Our world again is shrouded
In clouds & mists & rain The air feels close

1854.

& crouded And motionless remains. I have no chalk & cannot proceed with Blackboard exercises. Maild a letter to C. W. Kimbal Clk. of the Board of Examiners for Warren County schools.

Jan 17. A little snow is on the ground The wind in the N. East It roars along with stormy sound And murmurs on the waste The sleet is clinging to the fence And clouds are in the sky The air is by the cold cold condens'd And Winter screaming nigh. Eve. Closd comfortably in school.

Jan. 18. Wed. With fog & sleet & ice & snow The gloomy morning comes And clouds & darkness here below Enshroud the scene wherever you go And (every) all sensation numbs.

Jan. Thurs. And now every morning's a blithe as a song My feelings are cheerful & calm They take just enough of excitement along To keep me about as gay

1854.

I never rise high in the regions of bliss Nor sink
to the plane of despair But arrange the hopes
of the next world and this And for life or
for death I prepare. Cloudy & winty.

Jan. 20. Fri. Let no deception blind my eyes
Or selfish feelings sway My good intentions
to be wise And to secure the heavenly prise
But let me watch and pray — & that continually.

Jan. 21. Sat. The bleak and piercing N. West wind
Is fircely blowing now But this in school
we do not mind We're happy any how

Jan. 23d. This morning the mercury stands At 11° below
Zero up here. Congealing the waters all over
the land (And) It makes them look silent & drear

Jan 24th. Tues. Lo it is winter now The sun is shing
bright It glistens on the icy bough And cheers the
languid sight

January 25. 1854 Wednesday morning
"Once more the dismal clouds have spread
"Their sables curtains round the sky
"And low dull eastern breezes shed
"Their silent chill as they glide by ——

Jan. 26. Thurs. "The wears away apace And nature's
"in her deepest sleep But now ere long her eyes she'll
"raise And thro the verdant lanscape peep.

Warm and portentous of rain this morning.—

Eve. School went on under a blessing this day & the scholars left under pleasant impressions. But my mind is led to many ruminations upon the present plan of school teaching here in Union Village & I am sure a thorough & radical reform in many particulars is loudly called for & must be energetically responded to before any permanent good can be experienc'd from our school. —— Oliver.

1854.

January 27. Fri. Sleep calmly sleep on all
all ye trees & ye plants In natures hybernal
repose Your Heavenly Father this interval
grants When your annual labors have clos'd.
That you with new vigor refreshd & renew'd
In beauty & life may come forth To bless & ~~to~~
adorn both with raiment & food Each Being
inhabiting ye earth. Moderately cold & pleasant.
Jan. 28. Sat. Another week has taken flight
Into the silent past Time speeds away
on pinions light Tis going O how fast.
Jan 30 Lord let me well improve each hour
In virtue & in peace For surely as a fading
flower My days must shortly cease.
Jan 31st Tu. The wind is mild & soft like spring
Feb. 2d The sun is bright and warm And yet tomorrow

noon may bring A gloomy winter storm. May peace and quietness this day Pervade our school throout O may we hourly watch and pray With feelings all devout, I would that we could estimate Our privilege as it is And all our blessings small and great, Our quietness and bliss We certainly should walk in peace & in good will with all Good Union we would still increase And keep our our heavenly call. Noon. It is now getting colder. I wish I could keep school better than I can.

Feb. 4. Sat. Another week is waning fast With all its grief and toil (Toil) To join the unreturning past The present who can foil. O Mighty God of Love & truth Could I but spend my strength In bulding up thy way forsooth And go all holy lengths Did nothing mortal intervene To hinder & oppress Did never weakness chill the scene Nor mortal pain harass.

1854.

February 4. Sat. Mopping the school house Pell.
How would I work with with precious zeal In
thy Most Holy cause And let me feel what I
might feel I'd keep thy holy Laws. I would not
murmur nor repine At any cross or grief If (relief
Health of body I could find From mortal pangs
But Ah! I have infring'd the laws Of all indulgent
Heaven This is the Unrelenting cause (And cannot
be forgiven,) Why I in pain and sadness mourn
As one without the light Of all these better blessings
shorn Which are my sole delight This blessed pow'r
of doing good Of bearing toil and pain That others
might enjoy the food My willing hands might gain
Yet not alone I bear the curse Of this great Boon benefit
Unfortunate was all my course Since I receiv'd the
the gift Of an existence on this Earth For in the very
start.

1854.

I nearly had been burn'd to death For sorrow set apart.
Since then I have been almost destroy'd By the physicians
skill, As if what little I enjoy'd They tried their best to kill
By deadly drugs I have burden curs'd Till life a burden
was. And so I gone from bad to worse, Infinginging
Nature's laws. When but a child O dreadful thing
I zealously was & taught To eat and drink of everything
Not barely what I ought But pamper'd stuff'd &
cramm'd was I Beyond all righteous bounds Till I
can say the rest of my poor hopes were run aground
What I have suffered from these things No
mortal tongue can tell But retrospection only
brings more pain So fare ye well. O. C. Hampton.

Feb. 6. Monday morning. Another week has roll'd
along In the swift tide of time O may we be
preserv'd from wrong Within thy holy way sublime.
Weather mild and pleasant tho some frosty.

February 7. Tuesday morning 1854.
All nature still remains profound In her
hybernal sleep The low dull breezes murmur round
Or thro' the bushes creep. Weather not severe.

Feb. 8. Wed. A dark & rainy morning looms
Around our habitations now The houses
Woods and fields assume A dreary aspect all allow

Feb, eve. School proceeded comfortably to day and there appear'd to be a general interest in the exercises. If I only had all the facilities I desire I could keep school after all & feel quite a gift in it.

Feb. 9. Thurs. How manly 'tis to stem the tide
Of anger & revenge And in the Lords pavilion hide
And calmly there arrange The Battle & the weapons all
With which to meet the foe Our enemies to conquer all
And on to victory go. Another day is gone.
O let me early learn to tread The hallow'd path of peace

1854.

February 10. School went off pleasantly. Fine weather

Feb 11th Sat. The morning is pleasant and mild
The sun (with) in the east may be seen That emblem
of (purity) purity shines undefild And cannot
be equal'd I ween By any thing else between heaven
& earth For cheerfulness brightness & Love
And life giving influence which he sends forth
To all that below him does move. ——

Eve. Cleard up once more and ready for the sacred duties of the sabbath Thus far I have succeeded byon my most sanguine expectations in keeping school especialy in the matter of keeping up an interest among the scholars & preventing a feeling of iksomsomeness & disgust from stealing into the school & rendering the scholars restless uneasy and fretful. This I have reason to be thankful for.

1854.

February 13th Monday morning. The morning is dreary and rainy & dark The curtains of gloom are now drawn With weltering sadness the landscape is mark'd The forests fallow & lawn.

Feb. 14. Tuesday. Very wet and rainy morning. Raind most of the night with thunder & lighting Lord in thy love and mercy give My soul to walk in purity In this O may I ever live From all my lower nature free. If I ever desir'd one thing more than another it is this. Oliver.

Feb. 15. Wed. The wind has shifted to the west. Dull clouds obscure the sky The thunder now is hush'd to rest In its recess on high.

Feb. 16. Thurs. With deep sincerity of heart My soul aspires to purity All earthly ties shall now depart

1854.

(soul
From every one I will be free Begone seducers of my
Nor tempt me any more atale "(A) For all your
motions I'll control And with Gods help destroy you all

Feb. 17. Fri. Bright and very clear some colder than yes.

Feb. 18. Sat. Yesterday we had a visit from three sisters from the West towit R. Webster B. Monger & Theresy Webber. Also a spiritual M. D from Cincinnati They seemd to be entertain'd & well satisfied with the performances. Hope they left with a favorable impression

"The most of my time I'm aware (That danger are)
"That Danger and sorrow is nigh And deep supplication
"and prayer Alone to my case will apply. I feel
"very needy and poor While in this terrestrial sphere
"And only can hope to endure (W) By walking in
"deep Godly fear. O may I endure to the end tho
"thro' fear & tremble it be. And finally joyfully stand
Among the redeemd & the free.

1854.

February 18th Sat. Several of the scholars wrote me a letter to day, & this exercise I consider very useful And now the house is cleand up once more & ready for the toils of another week which perhaps will be the last I shall teach school in my life. I have done about the best I could this winter & yet if there is any one who thinks he can, do better I am ready any moment to yield the place with all its honors if honors there are, attach'd to such a vocation & will, not only willingly but with alacrity step out of his way. One thing is certain There is nothing atall inviting in the business in its present state of cramp'd facilities & small encouragement & I venture to predict that no one will ever be found who can feel comfortable in teaching Union Village school, while Books &

aparatus in general is furnishd with such a sparing & apparently parsimonious hand. If any such individual can be found the quicker he can be employ'd the better for he will be able to meet the embarrassments under which the school is & has been laboring for years without feeling the equanimity of his spirit in the least disturb'd which in my case is quite impossible. Nevertheless I can & shall do all in my power to make the school pay, & whatever then may be wanting in its character for excellence must be laid to the charge of those who are employ'd to provide for its accommodation.

Feb. 19. Of course engag'd in the duties of the sab.

Feb. 20. Mon. A gloomy morning filld with clouds
And snow descending fast Blue monday always
passes slow And winter is not pass'd. Oliver.

1854.

"Feb. 21." My sole dependance is on God His goodness
all that I desire Of purity to walk the road
And be baptiz'd with holy fire. All other
feelings flee away Let no dark spirits come between
My spirit & the light of day Of Gospel light
so pure and clear. Sad cloudy chilly morning. —

Feb. 22d. Wed. School went on quite as well as could be expected. The term is nearly out & I shall then submit a report of its progress & present condition in full to those whose business & duty ~~&c~~ it is to know of the same & after that I shall take no further burden about it. —

Feb. 23d. Thurs. The weather clear and cold. Bracing
to the nerves But winter soon will quit his hold
And go where he deserves Into the mountain gorges
bleak Mid Norway's icy crags Where wintry

1854

"Where wintry tempests howl and shriek And roams
the lonely stag; Roll winged time and roll away &c.

Feb. 24 Fri Emily Seymour Catharine Davis Ann
Price & Iantha Poor were here to see the school this A.M.
and express'd themselves well entertain'd with the exercises
O let me not forget that I am but a worm And
let my face be ever set In sunshine and in storm
For that eternal rest Our Saviour has prepar'd Away
in heaven where the blest Their sweet abodes have rear'd.

Feb. 25. Sat. The night school clos'd its deliberations
last evening having been regularly attended since the of
December /53. and having been as profitable as could have
been expected. Morning cloudy but not cold. —
Robins have been singing for some two or three weeks.

Feb. 27. Mon. The day is dark and bleak & chill
Commencing with a snow (Th) Some wisdom doubtless
to fulfil Of God who reigns below.

February 28th Tuesday This day closes the Male School for the quarter commencing December 5./1854. — 66 days being a lawful quarter So I have tried in my poor way To teach a District awhile, I've done my best from day to day And spar'd no patience pain or toil.

Feb. 28. Evening. I have now clean'd up the school house & yard &c. and have clos'd the School. What satisfaction or otherwise I have given to the district I am not aware. I can only say it has been my aim to make the school as profitable as possible (within) with the facilities at my disposal which were very limited. — I am cheer'd with the reflection that I have improv'd my calling & gift in the matter to the best of my abilities. So fare well school scholars burden & all.

Oliver C. Hampton.

March 2^{d}. 1854. Thursday. At noon I was directed by the Eder Brother to go up to the First Order shoeshop & learn to make shoes. Of course I am trying to learn to make shoes. I hope I may succeed and be a good enough workman to answer the purpose of the Second Order in that particular

March 31. Fri. I have now been about one month at the shoemaking business & in that time passed thro several scenes of deep tribulation very searching & proving, but this is all the Lord's doing & is assuredly for my furtherance in the good work of assimilation to his own divine image whereunto he has calld me. This morning I am solemnly admonish'd by the Spirit to pray & be vigilant — to observe a holy silence & sacred stillness that I may hide me from the windy storm and tempest & remain secure under the serene shade of His holy wings — selah!

April 1st Saturday. Windy & blustery but not cold.
In the shop. Hands not overly weigh'd down with happy feelings. I must call all my feelings home within the sphere of this one day, considering that sufficient for the day is the evil thereof & that the Savior said Take no thot for tomorrow & further he taught us to pray, "Give us this day our daily Bread". This I believe to be the only safe and happy condition (we) which can be occupied in this mundane sphere.
P.M. I finishd E. J. John's shoes & took them home.

Apr. 3d Mon. Made a pair of shoes for Alice Sheward. Andrew cut his hand on saturday & has not been in the shop to work since & is not yet able.—

Apr. 8. Sat. The weather is very warm and pleasant. My work is about done for the week; and it is now time to dismiss all mundane cares and begin to meditate upon the spiritual condition of my soul and the sacred duties pertaining to the Holy Sabbath. It is my sincere prayer that I may at least from this to Monday morning be elevated into the regions of unalloy'd purity & spiritual devotion & that my Spirit may soar above all that is earthly sensual and devilish & be sweetly attracted towards the great Source of Universal goodness & purity. To this Great Source have my fervent aspirations long ascended & to no other do I wish ever to look, with hope or expectation of that unmitigating felicity & perpetual peace which the goodness of of the Benevolent Creator doubtless design'd to bless the Creature whom he deign'd to form in his own sublime image —— Selah!

Apr. 10. Mon. My Oracular lesson this morning was from Psalms LXXVI. 3. "There brake he the arrows of the Bow the shield and the sword and the Battle Selah." —

The above passage seems ominous of good & I hope I may see it fulfilld to day thro' the mercy of God. Eve. Surely I have seen the Lord's salvation to day.

Apr. 12. Wed. My lesson (oracular) was from Nehemiah 4. v 19.20. "And I said unto the nobles & to the rulers & to the rest of the people, The work is great & large & we are separated upon the wall, one far from another. In what place therefore ye hear the sound of the trumpet, resort ye thither unto us: Our God will fight for us." This passage like all others of oracular import, applied very happily to my condition & the promise at the end of it especially consoling. It was likewise proposed to me this morning by the Spirit, that from the abundance of my heart my mouth speaketh yet very many things which are ready to be utterd

1854

had better be left to remain in everlasting silence
& finally to retire in the land of forgetfulness.
And this solemn suggestion I mean to obey

(May) April. 14. Fri. This morning I feel to
earnestly follow my good faith and labor to to
resist the adversary, that he may flee far from me.
May the holy fear of God distil upon me and
lead me in the way of heavenly prudence & Godly discretion
Give me this day my daily Bread, O Lord!!

Apr. 15. Sat. The spirit suggested to me this morning
that the Gospel excludes all boasting, but fully recognizes
a humble & dependent spirit patient and prayerful
in the hour of ~~victory~~ temptation; — quiet & thankful
in the day of victory. May I improve this salutary suggestion

April 20. Thurs. Cloudy and rather dark with a
little rain. I feel that I have nothing to do this
morning but to quietly wait upon God & walk in

utter abasedness before him. Doubtless this is best and that the day will declare what the Lord will do for me. My lesson this morning is from Psalms LXXIV. v. 9 "We see not our signs — There is no more any prophet neither is there ~~any~~ among us any that knoweth how long! Therefore Let me seek the Lord in quietness and as long as I live upon the earth that I give not myself over to any. Selah.

Apr. 21st Fri. I closed some shoes & had a conversation with Theresa Webber, quite interesting. We had a heavy shower this afternoon with hail & thunder. I have spent quite a happy day.

Apr. 25. Tues. Every morning my mind is full of painful excitement. But this I attribute to an unfortunate condition of nerves more than any

1854

thing else. But every saint must make large calculations for sufferings both for himself and others else he will be sadly disappointed. However the Lord sometimes leadeth me by still waters in the cool of the day & at not time is his Benevolent vigilance suspended so that I need not fear for all the foes that rise up against me but be full of courage and confidence in the Lord of the whole earth. I have said and I never will, I never can reverse it that I will follow the Lord & wholly cleave to him all the days of my life, come or go what may.

"For with thee O Lord will I break in pieces the
"the horse and his rider & with thee will I
"break in peices the chariot and his rider.
"Thou art my Battle-ax and my weapons of war
And none may presume to withstand thy power.

1854.

April 26. Wednesday. The day is calm & Beautiful. In the shop alone. I have in my time suffer'd a great deal both mentally & physically but it has not at all indurated me so that I am insensible of the anguish & pain of others I am rather more sensitive than I ever was before. I seem to become more & more so instead of less & less. I have just read an account of a young lady who was oblig'd to have a cancer remov'd by excision. O what terrible sufferings we seem to be liable to in this poor world of disease and sorrow! My heart bleeds for all poor suffering humanity & if it were not for a future land of peace & everlasting emancipation from pain and sorrow what would we do to escape the jaws of despair!

1854.

But sympathy for the sufferings of others is a blessed thing & tho painful yet some how it is very relieving & "by the sadness of the countenance in this case the heart is always made better. And it is so good to feel for the woes of others that I desire to increase in it & always remember that "Mercy is seasonable in times of affliction as showers of rain in time of drouth" & its blessedness no less extends to the receiver than the giver. This is the only hope of a true Believer.

May 6th Sat. I feel very deeply in need of cleaving closely (&) to God & walking humbly before him because sorrow & danger menace me & the flowers of hope and peace bloom but thinly in my path. Yet will I humble myself in the dust & lie low before God & I never will remove my integrity from me so long as I live.

1854

May 6th My oracular lesson this morning was from Psalms CXLVIII. v. 6. "He hath also established them forever & ever he hath made a decree which they shall not pass. This was encouraging & comforting.

May 10. Wed. I am admonished by spiritual influx to walk softly and silently on the lonely shore of Time to day, & in fact labor hereafter to keep in a gift of holy silence and pure stillness that I may hear and attend to the still small voice of God within my own soul & not thro' a giddy dream of safety & repose to venture upon the very crags of destruction & tempt my utter ruin by presuming to handle forked lightnings. "Silence is best."

Noon. I feel that an Angel was now knocking at the door of my soul bringing contentment & thankfulness and also real sympathy for souls in sorrow and despair, who know not how to extricate themselves
(I feel to welcome this divine messenger) therefrom.

1854.

May 10.th Wednesday. — Evening. I have been able to pass this day in accordance with the solemn admonition I rec'd in the morning thro the influx of Spiritual influence. I wish always to keep in solemn remembrance the saying of our Holy Saviour, "That for every idle word that men shall speak they shall give an account in the judgement" —— " Evening cool & cloudy

May 11. Thurs. Feeling very much & very strongly my great weakness and natural unassimilation to the Fountain of all good I could only pray "Lord help me & supply that in me which is lacking for I am a worm and no man." My Bible Lesson was from Daniel 6ch. 22 v however & was truly strengthening & comforting. "My God hath sent Angel & hath shut the Lion's mouths that they have not hurt me, forasmuch as before him innocency was found in me & also before thee O King have I done no hurt. ——

May 13. Saturday. My work is done for this week which according to the Lord's Good Providence has been one of deep & solid proving. Therefore blessed be the Name of the Lord who hath led me at times beside clear & calm waters and who hath again prov'd me with great & heavy troubles I know in whom I trust & therefore will sing to him even in the deeps & call upon him from the land of sorrow for he will not leave my soul in hell nor suffer me to see corruption; Nay but at last will take me on high & make my peace to be as the sun before him & crown me with ~~and~~ an everlasting diadem of joy & felicity. Therefore will I never give up my integrity to God so long as I remain upon the Earth—Selah.

May 15. In the shop. Made a shoe for E. J. Seaman

May 16. Tues. This morning some very painful (to me) tidings were communicated to me concerning Watervleet, which agitated the old pestering misgiving which has so often tormented me at times (to wit) that may be &c. Being in an agony on the subject I determind to consult without loss of time my favorite oracle, the Holy Scriptures. Opening at random I hit upon the following very remarkable passage. Shall I cause the sword to return into his sheath? I will judge thee in the place where thou wast created, in the land of thy nativity. This was so eminently applicable to my mental difficulty that all trouble was immediately Banish'd from my mind on that subject. So it seems & feels to me that there is no extremity in which the Lord is not able to succor & save us from destruction.

1854.

May 26. Friday. Very warm and sunny. In my meditations this morning I pray'd O Lord give me tribulation enough to weigh me down sufficiently low to keep close to thee and remain secure from the raging tempest. If this should require even heavey sufferings as I am able to bear I pray thee spare me not, for I desire above all things to get the mastery over all evil & if this is to be effected only by deep sufferings, then O Lord God of the spirits of all flesh I pray thee keep me in the hollow of thy hand & feed me with the Bread of affliction & the Water of affliction until that holy work Be accomplish'd.

May 27. Saturday evening. Another week has pass'd away & I feel that I have pass'd thro. some more of that salutary purgatory which is indispensable to my finally resting in the mansions of bright glory.

1854.

May 27. Saturday. The only thing I dare pray for is such a holy discipline (be this ever so trying or painful) as will fit me for the society of just men made perfect thro sufferings & the sweet communion of Angels in Heaven. —— I do not ask for releasement from tribulation — nay — I do not want it, but that the will of my Heavenly Father be done in & by me in all places & times. I have set the Lord always before me & therefore I shall not be mov'd — Nay never forsake the path of righteousness & true holyness so long as I remain on the earth.

May 30. Tues. I have been in much tribulation and far from regretting it I pray for a continuance of the same according to the good will of my Heavenly Father who will I know order all things aright & bring every dispensation to a happy termination. Thy holy Will O God be done & not mine. This is my covenant forever.

1854.

June 2d. Friday. I desire to rejoice in nothing but that precious cross by which I am separated more & more to God. & at a greater & greater distance from all earthly ties and creaturely consolations. — To dwell continually in the divine nature & receive from that source all my comfort is the only Elysian rest that I reach after & the only hope I have either here or hereafter. This is the Ultimatum of my whole existence

June 10. Sat. eve. Week once more wound up & this afternoon I was favor'd with many quiet & serene meditations chiefly pointing to the necessity of an absolute devotion to God & a perfect acquiescence in divine disposal of myself & all that is mine be the same when or where or what it may

June 12. Mon. morning. I feel to call upon the Lord with the voice of Prayer & supplication for his protection

1854.

and power to do good and be good, & suppress every influenc of my lower nature that my soul may be elevated into the regions of purity & assimilation to the divine natu

Aug. 7. After about 7 weeks of absence from the shop;— having been thro' a long & very arduous harvest I again commence work in the shop. And I feel solemnly impress'd to adopt a rigid discipline of life in regard to keeping the holy fear of the Lord in every word thot and deed & lab-oring to overcome all evil & press on towards the kingdom for which I have started. So help me God. Oliver C. Hampton.

October 4th. Wed. It has been some time since I have written any thing here & the sentimen which has mostly occupied my mind to day was from A'Kempis "Let me account no joy safe which robs me of compunction." It is the Lord's good pleasure that I be this day beset by enemies &

doubtless this has been necessary in Order to
alarm my sensibilities & put me upon my
watchtower, that I loose no advantage I
may heretofore have gain'd; but be able to press on
my way towards the prize of my high calling
in God's holy fear & my own real nothness &
weakness, that I be made thereby not to for
get the Lord nor wander from my God in the
desolate mazes of my own vanity & lower impulses.

Oct. 6. Fri. I will pray in the morning and
chasten myself betimes, & walk in thy holy
silence and pure stillness O Lord that I may
be able to gird my loins with strength, for the
heat of of the Battle That after the victory is
won I may walk with thee in tranquil glory
in the cool of the day — selah. ——

1854.

October 13. Friday. Day cool and cloudy with intervals of small rain. About 10½ Oclock I perceiv'd a gloomy cloud slowly looming from out of the horizon but tho it seem'd darkk and painful it was not large but like a man's hand and is now vanishd. May it not appear again ——
I am fast declining towards the land of souls where I must spend ages & ages of sorrow & degredation or of progression & happiness. But I have not a shadow of doubt but I shall be bless'd and happy For God will not leave my soul in hell nor suffer me to see corruption.

Nov. 1st. Wednesday. Some what bleak with windy looking clouds & strong signs of fairing away
I am very seriously impress'd this morning with the necessity of shunning even the very appearance

1854.

of evil — to shun & resist all temptations at
their first onset & keep my mind wholly
pure and unspotted from the obliquities of
my lower nature henceforth & forever. —
The heavenly land is before me — my road
is plain safe and easy & I must renew
my zeal & energy, & press with unabated
perseverance towards the prize of my
high calling, which is a final & perfect
Emancipation from Evil every degrading
influence & evil ~~inf~~ inclination. ——
O that I were already in that happy state,

Algebra. When any of the quantities employd in the solution of a problem or demonstration of a theorem are represented by letters, the mathematical process of solving such problems or theorem is called Algebra. ~~~ .

1. Eg. If 15 cts are to be so divided between A & B that B shall have twice as many as A, the problem may be solved thus: Let x = A's share then as B's was twice as many they ma be represented by $x+x$ or $2x$ and both A's & B's will be = t $x+x+x$ or $x+2x$ or $3x$. But A's & B's shares = 15 cts that is $x+2x$ or $3x$ = 15 cts. And if $3x$ = 15 cts x will $= 15 \div 3 = 5$ A's share & $2x$ will $= 2 \times 5 = 10$ B's share. Answer A's share 5c. B's 10c. This solution may be rendered into common analytical thus. If B took 2 ~~[illegible]~~ cts. as often as A took one ct. the first dividend struck

to them would abstract ~~from~~ 3cts from the 15, the 2d dividend would abstract 3 more which would make 6;— the 3d div. 3 more or 9 the fourth div. 3 more or 12 the 5th 3 more or 15 which would take all of them (ie) as often as 3 cts are contain'd in 15 cts so often would a get 1ct. & B 2cts. But 3 is contain'd in 15 5 times therefore a gets 1ct. 5 times and B gets 2 cts. 5 times, or (ans) a gets 5cts & B gets 10cts as before.

From the ~~aboth~~ above solutions it is plain to be seen that the reasoning is the same in both cases but the algebraic solution is much the shortest & of course much more convenient in practice & hence its preference. It may also be seen from this that Algebra is nothing more nor less than a very condensed method of analysis. — Feb 21. 1855.

2d Ex. James and John have 18 cts & John has twice as many as James how many cts has each. Let $x =$ James's money then as John has twice as many cts as James he will have $2x$ & they will both have $x + 2x$ or $3x$. But they had 18 cts. Therefore $3x = 18$ & $x =$ 18 divided by 3 or 6 & two $x = 2 \times 6 = 12$. Answer James who ~~seems~~ had x cts. in the beginning of our proposition had it seems 6 cts. & John having twice as much had 12 cts which is the answer. This is precisely similar in analysis to the preceding question and needs no more said.

3d Ex. Three Boys had 24 apples. A had twice as many as B & C had 3 times as many as B. Required each ones share. Let $x =$ B's then $2x =$ a's & $3x =$ C's & the sum of the x's owned by the three is $x + 2x + 3x$ or $6x = 24$ & $x = 4$. If $x = 4$, $2x$ will $= 8$ & $3x = 12$. the respective shares of a, b, &c.

Ex. 4. the
(A certain) number # 30 (&) is to be so divided that the second no. shall be twice the first & the 3d 3 times the first; — Required the numbers.

Let x = first, then $2x$ = the 2d & $3x$ = 3d. & $x+2x+3x$ or $6x = 30$. Then $x = 30 \div$ by $6 = 5$, $2x = 10$ & $3x = 15$ ans.

In all these examples it is evident the numbers to be found ~~ar~~ are all some number of times the least number implied in the question & therefor must in reality be so many = factors of the known number propos'd as their common Multiple or exact container. For instance in the question above 30 is a multiple of x or 5 which we found x to equal. & as $2x = 2 \times 5 = 10$, 30 is also a mult of 10 Next $3x = 3 \times 5$ or 15 & 30 is also a mult. of 15. These = factors in this last quest. are all 5s viz. the least is one 5 the next two 5s & the last three 5s. & they all = 6×5 or 30 the aforesaid Multiple.

Hence in analysing such questions by algebra or the common method we may either assume x as a representative of ~~that~~ the least number in the question & multiply the others by the number of times they are greater than it; or we may assume the number 1 as that least number & then after multiplying the remaining numbers to be found by the number of times they are greater than the first we shall in the last ex. have 6 for a divisor & the question then assumes this form. "A certain number is contained in 30 six times what is the no.? Ans. 5. Next what is two times that no. Ans 10? What is 3 times that No. Ans. 15. —— It may be remark'd here that these questions may be perform'd equally as well by assuming x as the greatest number or the middle number & perhaps this would be the easiest ~~if~~ by the common method of analysis.

Take the last Ex. Divide 30 into 3 parts the 2d = to twice the first & the third 3 times the first. — If we supose the 3d no = to ~~2~~1 the first will be equal to $1/3$ & the 2d = to $2/3$ & we have the following conditions, $1/3$ $2/3$ & $3/3$ of a certain No = 30 what is the No? If $6/3$ of some no = 30 $1/3$ = $1/6$ of 30 or 5 & if 5 = $1/3$ $2 \times 5 = 2/3$ & $3 \times 5 = 3/3$ or 1 which we assumed the greatest number to be equal to. Again If 5 is $1/3$ $2/3$ is $2 \times 5 = 11$ & $3/3 = 3 \times 5 = 15$. Ans.

Ex 5. Mary bo't Lemons & oranges of each an = no The Lemons cost 2 & the Oranges 3 cts apiece. Required the ~~p~~ No of each kind of fruit supposing the whole cost for both to be 30 cts ~~Do Cts~~. Here ~~[illegible]~~ the price of a Lemon & Or. is ~~oft~~ given but not the no of Or. or Lem. The only no actually stated is 30 cts, being all the money spent. Let x = the no of Lemons & 2x will = their whole price Also as the Or. were the same in no as the lemons at 3cts $3x$ will = their whole price; because ~~it~~ this is multiplying the whole no. of Lem. by the price of one Lem. towit 2cts & the whole no. of Oranges by the price of one Or. towit 3cts. (ie) it is taking ~~x oranges as many times~~ 3cts as many times as there are Or. & the same of the Lem. at 2cts. So that $2x + 3x$ being the whole price of both Or. & Lem. must = 30cts. That is $2x$ Lem. & $3x$ Or. or $5x$ Lem & Or. = 30cts & $x = 30 \div$ by $5 = 6$ the Number of each Kind Or it is more proper to say that x times 2 cts or $2x$ cts & x times 3cts or $3x$ cts = $5x$ cts or 30cts & $x = 6$. And 5 times the number denoted by x = 30cts & of course 1 time $x = 1/5$ of 30 or 6 as before. This may be verified by saying that If we take 6 Lemons @ 2cts we have 12cts & 6 Or. at 3cts we have 18cts & $12+18 = 30$cts. (ie) $\overset{x}{6} \times 2 = 12$ & $\overset{x}{6} \times 3 = 18 = 30$ in all. Also the solution of this question implies this

If 5 times the numb. of Lem. & Oranges bo't is 30 what was the number bo't of each Kind

Ans, as many of each Kind as 5 is containd times in 30 = 6. For every 5 cts there was one of each Kind bought, & of course as often as 5 (which = to 2 + 3) cts is containd in thirty so often would a lem. & an orange be bo't towit 6 times. Answer 6 Lem. & 6 Oranges ——

Ex. 6. Two men travel towards each other A at the rate of 3 & B. of 4 miles pr hour. In how many hours will they meet? Let x = the no" miles they will travel there A by traveling 3 m. pr hour will go $3x$ ~~hours~~ miles. & B at at the rate of 4 m. pr. h. will go in x hours $4x$ miles that is A will go 3 times as many miles as he will go hours & B will go 4 times as many miles as he will go hours. And Both together will travel 7 times as many miles as they will travel hours & as they travelld x

times 7 miles & that equald 28 miles this proves that 7
x miles are 7 times as many miles as the number
of hours the were traveling. Then if 7 x is 7 times
to many 1x or x being 1/7 of 7 x is also 1/7 of 28
or 4 the number of hours they traveld. In
common analytical language we would say if
a traveld 3 miles an hour & B. 4 miles in the
same hour 7 miles would be traveld in 1 hour
& 28 miles would be traveld in as many hours
as 7 is contain'd times in 28 which is 4 ans.
Here again the 7 miles traveld in 1 hour is 7 times
the number of hours required to travel it as before

Ex. 7. Two men travel toward each other at the
same rate pr hour for 6 hours—being 48 miles apart
~~In~~ How many miles do they each travel pr hour?
Let $x =$ the miles pr hour each travels, then in
6 hours they will travel $6x$ miles & this $=$ 48 miles

That is as they have traveld the whole time
allotted to them they must have travel'd 48m.
Here then as they travel'd 48 miles in 6 hours
X the no of miles they traveld in one hour must
be = to 48 ÷ by 6 = 8 miles. And as they each travld
the same dist. pr h. they must divide the 8 miles
Equally between them which gives 4 to each one.
Ans. Each travel'd 4 miles pr hour. —
Analytically it would be As they traveld 6h.
& 48 miles they travel'd ½ of the no of times 6 is
contained in 48 = 4 miles pr h. as before

Ex 8. Two men travel toward each other the one
going twice as fast as the other — they meet in 2h.
& travel 18 miles — How far pr h. does each travel —
Let X = the slowest travellers distance pr hour then in two
hours he will travel 2x miles & the other travelling
twice as fast will in two h. go 2×2x or as 4x miles in

one hour & in one hour they will both travel $2x +$ $4x$ miles or $6x$ miles which is = to 18 miles & $x = 3$ the slower travellers rate pr. h & $2x = 6$ the faster trav. Ans.

Ex 9. James Bo't a lemon and and an Orange; the Or. cost twice as much as the Lem. & the difference of their prices was 2 cts, Reqd the cost of each. Let $x =$ the Lem. then $2x =$ the Or. & $3x =$ Lemon & Or. But the dif. of their prices was 2 cts then $2x - x = 2$ that is $x = 2$ & if $x = 2$, $2x = 4$ which is the answer.

Ex 10. In a class of 13 Scholars there are 3 more Boys than girls. How many are there of each? In this case if $x =$ the Boys $x - 3$ will = the girls & the two no's x & $x - 3 =$ Boys & girls. But they are 13 & if $2x - 3 = 13$, x then $13 + 3 = 2x$. $13 + 3 = 16$ & if $2x = 16$, x will $= 8$ which was first taken as the no of Boys & as there were 3 less girls than Boys $8 - 3 = 5$ the no of Girls. Proof $8 + 5 = 13$.

Ex. 11. The difference between two no's is 4
& their sum is 16 what are the no's? If x =
the less of the no's $x+4$ = the greater & $2x+4$ =
both the No's But both were = to 16 therefore
$2x+4=16$. If 4 must be added to $2x$ to make
it = to 16 then 4 must be subtracted from
16 to leave a no = to $2x$. $16-4=12$ which is
the no which $2x$ =s then x will $= 12 \div 2 = 6$ &
this was to be the least of the two propos'd
no's, then $x+4$ will $= 6+4$ or 10 the greater no
Proof $6+10=16$ the the sum of the two original no
Ex 12. Two numbers when added = 40 the greate
is 5 times the less & 4 more. Required the no's
Let x = the less, then $5x+4$ = the greater. And
$x+5x+4$ or $6x+4=40$ (ie) 40 is 4 more than $6x$
therefore $6x=40-4$ or 36 & $x=6$. If $x=6$, $5x$
$+4$ will $= 5\times6+4=34$. Proof $40=6+5\times6+4$

Ex 13. Three certain no's = 29. The sec. is twice the first ~~third~~ & 1 over & third is twice the second & 2 over Requir'd the no's. Let x = first no then $2x+1$ = the second & $4x+4$ = third. Then $x + 2x + 1 + 4x + 4 = 29$. or $7x + 5 = 29$ then $7x = 29 - 5$ or 24 & $x = 3\frac{3}{7}$. Then $2x+1 = 7\frac{6}{7}$ & $4x+4 =$ ~~15/7~~ [illegible] or $19\frac{5}{7}$ Proof $3\frac{3}{7} + 7\frac{6}{7} + 18\frac{5}{7} = 29$. This is not the place for this quest.

Ex 14. A man bo't 2 lbs coffee & 1 lb tea for 50 cts. the price of a lb tea was 10 cts more than 2 times the price of a lb coffee Req'd the cost of each. Let x = the price of the coffee ~~then~~ pr lb. then $2x$ = the whole price of the coffee & as the tea cost twice as much pr. lb. & 10 cts more it would $= 2x + 10$ & then $2x + 2x = 4x + 10 = 50$ cts & $4x = 50 - 10$ or 40 cts. & x, the price of a lb coff = 10 cts & $2x = 20$ cts the whole price of the coffee & $2x + 10$ the price of the tea would $= 2 \times 10 + 10 = 30$. Ans. Coff. 20 & tea 30 cts.

Ex 15. An apple a peach & two pears cost 17 cts, the the peach cost one ct. more than the ap. & & each pear twice as much as the peach. Req'd the cost of each Let x = the ap. then $x+1$ = the peach & $4x+4$ = the pears. But $x+x+1+4x+4=17$. Reduc'd $6x+5=17$ & $6x=12$ x then $= 2$ the price of the ap. $2+1=3$ = price of the peach & $4x+4=12$ the price of the pears — the answer.

Ex 16. Given $x-1=3$ to find the value of x. This is the same thing as saying that 1 must be taken from x before it will be small enough to = 3 & this again is the same as saying that 3 is not large enough by 1 to = x & if we add that 1 to 3 it will make 4 which consequently must be the number which x is = to in the above example.

Ex. 17. Jas. & Jno. have 17 cts & Jas. has 3 less than John. How many has each? If x = John's $x-3$ = Jas & $2x-3$ = both; = 17 cts ~~2x. 14 x = 7 & x = 14 & x~~ & $2x = 17+$

3 or 20 cts. $x = 10$ John's mony & $x - 3 = 10 - 3$ Ja's. Ans.

Ex. 18. The sum of two nos is 24 & the larger is twice the smaller wanting 3 Req'd the nos. If $x =$ the smaller $2x - 3 =$ larger & $3x - 3 = 24$ & $3x = 27$. $x = 9$ the smaller & $2x - 3 = 2 \times 9 - 3 = 15$ the larger which is the ans.

Ex 19. What number is that to which if 3 be added the no will be doubled. Let $x =$ the no then by the conditions of the question $x + 3$ ought to $= 2x$ If 3 is a no which exactly doubles the number we are seeking (which we at present call x) it must be the very number itself. And of course here $x = 3$. Proof Suppose the no sought to be 3. then $3 + 3 = 6$ which is just double the number 3.

Ex. 20. "What no is that which being increas'd by 5 & doubl'd, the sum will = 3 times the number. Let $x =$ the no Then $x + 5$ doubled will $= 2x + 10$ which by conditions must $= 2x + 10 = 3x$. That it requires

10 to be added to 2x to make it = to 3x Of course
10 supplies the third x & must be = to x. If 11 =
x, x = 10. answer. Proof 10 + 5 doubled = 30 which is
just 3 times 10 according to the conditions of the Quest.
Ex 21. If x represents a number we may represent ½ of
that no by $\frac{x}{2}$ ⅓ is written $\frac{x}{3}$. & ⅔ of the no would be written
$\frac{2x}{3}$. & $\frac{4x}{5}$ $\frac{3x}{8}$ $\frac{9x}{10}$ $\frac{7x}{14}$ &c are 4/5 9/10 7/14 &c of the proposd no. —
Ex. 22. $\frac{x}{2}$ being = to 4 what is the value of x. If ½ of x =
4 2 halves of x = 2×4 = 8 answer If $\frac{x}{2}$ = 4 x = 2×4 = 8. Here
we clear the equation of fractions by multiplying the
whole no by the denominator of the fraction. ——
Ex. 23. If $\frac{5x}{3}$ = 20 what is x = to. If $\frac{5x}{3}$ = 20 $\frac{x}{3}$ = ⅕ of 20
or 4. If $\frac{x}{3}$ = 4 x = 3×4 = 12 & the remaining $\frac{2x}{3}$ = 4 Each
will = 8 & 12 + 8 = 20 which proves that ~~$\frac{2x}{3} = 12$~~ x = 12.
This is an exercise in notation of Algebraic Fractions.
Ex. 24. There four towns in the Order of the four
letters A. B. C. D. The distance from B to C is ⅕ the

distance from A to B. & the distance from C to D is = to twice the dist. from A to C. The whole distance from A to D = 72 miles Required the distance from A to B from B to C. & from C to D. ——

Problem of the cups & cover.

There were two certain cups, one of which weigh'd 12 ounces. A cover placed on the first made it weigh twice the second; — plac'd on the 2d (whose weight is unknown) made it weigh 3 times the first cup Required the weight of second cup & cover. ——

Solution. If the cover placed on the second cup makes it weigh 3 times the first cup, it must weigh 3 × 12 = 36 oz. to which if we add weight of first cup (12 oz.) the weight of both cups and cover will be ~~4oz. + 48os.~~ 36 oz. + 12 oz. = 48 oz. Again — If the first cup and cover = 2 times the second cup, they will = 2/3 the weight of the whole

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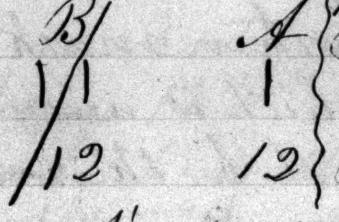
or 48 oz. 2/3 of 48 oz = 32 oz. Then if the first cup and cover weigh 32 oz. & the weight of both cups & cover is 48 oz then 48 oz with the weight of the fist cup & cover subtracted from it will leave the weight of the second cup. 48 — 32 = 16 for the weight of the second cup. And if the weight of the second cup be 16 oz. & that of the first 12 oz, then 16 oz + 12 = 28 oz will be the weight of both cups. And as both cups & cover weigh 48 oz & the cups alone weigh 28 oz then 28 subtracted from 48 = 20 oz which is the weight of the cover. Ans. Sec. cup weigh'd 16 oz. & cover 20 oz.

Proof 12 + 16 + 20 = 48 oz. Original weight of the whole.

Problem of the man and his wife with a geometrical solution

by Patric Hughs of Second Order Union village.

When A was married to B she was ½ as old as B. and in 12 years after she was ¾ as old as B. Requird their ages at the time of their marriage. The above problem may be represented by the following diagram



The line under A and the two lines under B show ~~then~~ the proportion of B's age (~~supposing A to have been ½ of B's~~) to A's supposing A to have been ½ of B's (ie) the wife's age to have been ½ the man's. which is the first condition. As the second condition occur'd 12 years after, 12 years is to be added to each as per diagram. At that period A's age was ¾ of B's. Now it will be seen by inspection of the diagram A's age is one mark & 12 & this one mark and 12

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is just 3/4 of B's age. But one mark and 12 is exactly equal to one mark & 12 of diagram B. Then of course one mark and 12 must be equal also to 3/4 of two marks & 12 or 3/4 of diagram B. Again one mark in diagram B must be equal to the other from the very conditions of the question And if one mark and 12 is = to 3/4 of two marks and 12 & if one mark is = to the other mark it is evident that the one mark which is unincluded in the 3/4 of Diagram B, must be the remaining 1/4 of of Diagram B for nothing possesses but $\frac{4}{4}$. Then As this remaining mark is prov'd to be 1/4 of Diagram B, & the mark included in the 3/4 of Diagram B is = to the unincluded mark, therefore the included mark must = 1/4 of Diagram & the two marks must = 1/2 of Diag. B. Then if the two marks = 1/2 of Diagram B, the 12 which is the ☞ 1856.

remaining portion of of the
Diagram must = the other half. Then if this
12 is $\frac{1}{2}$ 24 will be the whole quantity of the
Diagram or B's age at the end of 12 years & as
A's age = $\frac{3}{4}$ of B's at the end of 12 years it must
have been $\frac{3}{4}$ of 24 = 18 years. Subtratting 12 years
from each of their ages B will be found to have
been 12 & A 6 years old at the time of marriage.
which is the true answer

Note. The long oblique line drawn from right
to left is no part of the diagram B, it is drawn
merely to separate a portion of Diagram B = to Diagram
A. This solution depends on the axiom that
things which are equal to the same thing are
equal to each other. The Algebraic solution will
appear on the next page. Jan. 26. 1856.

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July 16. Thurs. This week I have been mostly employ'd with the druggists gathering Elder flowers and go as far as Middltown for them. Weather very warm and harvest progressing as well as we could expect.—

P.D. The Lord maketh all his waves to pass over me as a confirmation of his Love "For whom "the Lord loveth he chasteneth & scourgeth "every son whom he will receive". Therefore (beſs) being far remov'd from too profound a depression of spirit on one hand and and an undue elevation on the other I am resolv'd in all holy confidence to meekly & passively receive the whole discipline of the Lord and move in a quiet & prudent medium towards my final rest—selah.

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My Oracular Lesson from the Bible this morning
was from 2d. Chron. 33c. 12 & 13v.v. "And when
Mannasseh was in affliction, he besought
"the Lord his God, & humbled himself greatly
"before the God of his Fathers; and pray'd
"unto him & the Lord was entreated of him,
"& heard his supplication & bro't him again
"to Jerusalem into his Kingdom—Then Mannasseh
"knew that the Lord he was God."
This is truly encouraging & so will I humbly
receive it & bow in awful humility before God

17. Fri. I am trying most sincerely to bow my
whole spirit to the Divine discipline of the
Lord tho' this is thro' the "Dead Sea" of sorrow
and I find abundance of enlargement & the
unmistakeable demonstrations of God's mercy &

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power in sustaining me in my integrity &
sincere allegiance to him and his holy cause
I felt this morning an almost overpowering
disposition to shed tears abundantly but
was no doubt enabled to restrain them thro'
the goodness of my guardian Angel who knows
full well how ruinous it is for my to weep.
Yet it seems sometimes, that if I could not
be allowd to unseal the fountain of tears
at certain periods my heart would burst
with grief — (nothing) notwithstanding
I can hardly do any thing more injurious
than to cry — „ But now I must try to
composd some verses to sing at the funeral
of our beloved sister Malinda Lockwood
who can survive but a short time. — —

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1/2 past 3 P.M. Have made about $2.00 today. And furthermore the Lord is on my side & hath holden up my hands marvellously; so that so far the victory is mine and none can take away my crown— Yet I have the Rubicon to pass and if I pass safely over that (as I am sure I shall the Lord being my helper) I may safely rejoice & bless the Lord for his deliverance. ___ Memento Mori.

18. Sat. This morning as I was meditating upon my past experience in which I felt great freedom, I found that I have pass'd this six very severe Ordeals & this is the 7th and as my guardian Angel inform'd me at its commencement, the last. And I even entertain a cheering hope that the worst of this is past.___

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18. Sat. Not but that I am perfectly ready and willing to suffer the loss of my all and pass thro' the whole discipline of the Lord to the farthest degree which can be necessary. Still I often desire with great earnestness to be harvested from the earth and earthly influences & have one attraction for heaven only. Still in thy own good time O. God. —

July 19. My experience was very comforting and our meeting to day, very much calculated to heal the broken heart — Sabbath is generally a very edifying day to me & I mostly improve it thro' the goodness of God, in very comforting religious exercises, reading, writing, or meditation and it generally passes as a day of rest or remission from temptation

and trial, in which I 1857. can recruit my strength
for the struggle of the ensuing week. Herein is the
great goodness of God in at least once a week
strewing the path of my heavenly pilgrimage
with the sweet flowers of hope and the encouraging
Laurels of victory — in feeding me
upon the rich consolations of the Holy Spirit
& making me to lie down in the rich pastures
of his Love & to walk by the still waters of
his everlasting Peace. For these abundant
mercies "forget thou (Lord) not the Lord O my
Soul & remember all his goodness, whose
righteousness is to all generations and of
whose loving Kindness there is no end — Selah!

20. We watch'd as usual — and this afternoon as
I pray'd that the Lord ~~[illegible]~~ would Keep me
in all the tribulation necessary for my fruitful

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travel and holy perseverance in the way and work
mericifully allotted to me, and accordingly this
afternoon I am favord with a proving degree
of tribulation & mortification to an unredeemd nature & I do not desire it to be taken
off until it shall have bro't forth judgement
unto victory — "Let me die the death of the righteous"
23. Thurs. For two days I have been helping Edwin
& David gather Elder Flowers (Sambucus Canadensis)
We went to Middletown for them — Had good success.
I had for my Oracular lesson this morning
from Joshua Ch. VI. v. 16. "And it came to pass
"~~on the 7th day~~ at the 7th time when the priests
"blew with the trumpets, Joshua said unto
"the people" "Shout for the Lord hath given you
"the city". Also my guardian Angel said also

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I pointed you to this passage for your particular comfort at this time for I am near you and can assure you that in regard to those parts of the passage which seem so desirable to you as applicable to your future and present whereabouts the application is just as you earnestly desire & I will certainly bring it about and you shall know that I am your saviour & your gard. angel who always has and always will watch over you for good only if you will listen attentively to and obey my impressions which from time to time I shall make upon your mind touching the course you must pursue and the admonitions I communicate to you in all outward occasions of necessity or temptation

Fear not — You will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Sour

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[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] Selah.

(7th Scene. See Joshua Ch. 6. v. 16.)

I have said unto you and treasure my words for your comfort This is certainly your last second of this kind & you (make) may take comfort in whatever is your duty in temporal and spiritual things & accept for your daily food the Love and blessing of your ministry Elders Brethren & sisters— Elinda Pracd.

August 22d Saturday. This day I clean'd up the shop all ready to begin work next week. I introduced Adolphus into the stilling business which I have lately been engag'd in and I now purpose to go to making shoes &c go no more out"; but really try to get hold of the business and gain a gift if my mechanchanical genious is sufficient to make this possible. And I am in care that the Lord would grant me a blessing in this my undertaking & be with me in my sincere efforts to give satisfaction to the Ministry by whose gift I am placed in the shoe-shop at this time. And I desire to be industrious & sober & redeem the time to the best advantage & that both temporally & spiritualy. And altho' the hours may sometimes seem to go tediously (yet) & even deep tribulation may often attend me Yet I sincerely pray that the Lord will still enable me to persevere & abide faithful to the end — That He will of his own good

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Providence send some Heavenly Spirits to comfort and assist me, & keep my feet secure in the path of patience and true holiness — That he will enable me to have constantly an eye single to his glory "Who maketh the seven stars and Orion": The Lord is his name Selah.

Since the 23d the date of my last writing herein, I have experiencd all which was then promisd by my Spiritual guide and the gradual restoration of my mind to tranquility stirs within me the fountain of Gratitude to God tho still I desire to loose none of the precious sufferings allotted to the people of his highest glory — For I know that the Lord will do all things well, & may I never more distrust his wisdom and goodness, even tho he leave

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me to grope in Cimmerian darkness & take the Lamp of his light and hope entirely out of my hand.— For I can now say "Surely he will not leave my Soul in Hell nor suffer me to see corruption". This day has been one of uncommon serenity & peace to my soul and I have abounded much in the goodness & mercy of God. Therefore let me when it goeth well with me, remember all who may not be in the same degree of safty and peace and pray that the goodness & mercy of the High & Holy One who inhabiteth Eternity may also speedily reach them & gather them under the Benevolent wings of his everlasting Peace and protection seeing they are as good & and deserving & far more so than I am.—

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15. Teusday. It is with the utmost sincerity that I pray to God, for a living sense of his holy Spirit and presence, to guide me continually in his Wisdom — that I may indeed be as a Brand pluck'd from the burning & walk forever in the Light of his love & under the serene shaddow of his protecting wings. O let me flee far from all things which concentrate my thots upon selfish objects & let me feel the Divine attraction of thy Universal love & Benevolence drawing out my Spirit into earnest prayer and good will to all my fellow beings & above all let me feel a special & tender care and regard for all my enemies & those who curse me give me a feeling &

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lively ability to bless — Let me O Lord weigh every thing after the sheckel of the sanctuary, that I may abate all and every value upon all things, which goeth beyond a just Epha & a right Ballance — Selah! I will now renew a holy resolution to live in entire & sacred devotion to thee O God — To come & go, to do or not do, as thou shalt appoint unto me thro' the medium of thy Holy Order and continually strive to turn my inward man towards the mark of my high calling & make a morning & evening & a daily sacrafice of all which yet remains behind of my rudimental nature that I may gradually come to enjoy no pleasure which is not in unison thy everlasting goodness. ~

September. ——— 1857. Morning Meditation.

18. Friday. I desire to devote my energies solely to the work of that Divine assimilation of my Spirit to God upon which alone depend my prospect of future glory & peace. As one day is enough to consider upon according to the words of our Holy Savior I desire that if it be the Will of the Lord so to dispense, not one impure or unworthy thot be suffer'd to pass the threshhold of my spiritual sanctuary ~~this~~ day but let me look to the pilgrimage whereunto I am call'd and mind the things which pertain to my peace & permanent travel in goodness, that I may feel the presence of God in the cool of the day not as an accusing spirit but as a Divine Comforter — Selah.

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22. Tues. The spirit witnesseth in me this day that poor mortal man during all ~~this~~ the days of his earthly pilgrimage had better endure the discipline of continual sorrow—than being carried away by the empty joys of this perish earth to wander ~~from~~ far from his God and grope amid the bleak desolations of sin in the land of darkness forever. Better is it that some portion of sorrow be laid upon the spirit, than that man should forsake the precious fear of God & wander but a little way in the road of presumption. Therefore O Lord tho' I suffer let not the cup pass but grant me power, patience and meekness to endure to the end thro' all tribulations receiving all as the sweet exercise of thy holy Love.

Selah.

September. 1857. Meditation at noon.

23. Wed. The sky lower'd this morning & the surges of sorrow were seen at a distance Booming against the strong ramparts of the sea. My vessil was very near the Breakers as the storm increas'd, but by taking in sail till she drifted almost under bare poles, I escap'd a wreck & after an hour or two I was again able to make a little headway & am now perhaps out of danger for the present. But this treacherous sea upon which I am now sailing I am weary—very weary with, Yet so long as it is the pleasure of the Divine Master, I will continue among the rocks & shoals & storms, that when once I enter the Haven of Eternal Rest my peace may be sweet and undisturb'd forever.—

October. 1857 Morning Meditation.

3d. Sat. The Lord seeth not as man seeth. Sufferings - fears - and trials are the necessary concomitants of our rudimental state and God only knows what measures of sorrow are in store for him - over what desolate wastes & distant lands he may have to traverse, alone & far away from home & friends, in the service of a perishing world Neither can he foresee the terrible struggles of the inward man which will be suffered to visit him, thro. Divine mercy & wisdom for his precious discipline & travel to the Holy Rest reserved for him. Therefore let me quietly leave all these things to Divine disposal & passively wait the turning of the Lords hand upon me - Believing, hoping - confiding to the end. Selah!

[November.] 1857.

28. Sat. I am still here in the shop and tho' I have been to Clinton twice, yet my principal calling is in the shoe shop and I am trying to grow continually in reconcileation to the every dispensation of Divine Providence without regard to its nature or quality. I feel I am bless'd with peace beyond my deserving & may I not be unmindful or unwatchful but keep in a state of entire stayedness upon God the Eternal, who has promised that no one should ever put their trust in him & fail of Being bless'd & carried through all trials finally to be number'd with the eternally bless'd Whatever direction the Lord may (appoint) point out thro' his visible order, that will I busy myself in finding & pursuing for this alone is happiness & peace — Selah!

Nov. 1857.

28. Saturday. Warm and pleasant.—Thawing & nearly all the snow gone. But we have for a week past had a severe foretaste of Winter and lo! it is gloomy and desolate unrelieved by sound of cheerful bird or insect, & but little bright sunshine or clear sky." Yet so the Lord dispenses and doubtless this is best, The sleep of earth commences, Tis time that she should rest.

I must seriously betake myself to my duty & keep my mind continually employ'd thereon, for "As the dove by flying or the sparrow by wandering So cometh not the curse causeless" Prov. And I am learning more and more that the secret of happiness consists in waiting & watching for the sound of a going among the mulberry trees and moving accordingly. "Memento Mori"!!

December. 1856.

12. Saturday morning. Pleasant winter weather. I believe it is the will of the Lord that I should be exercis'd in much tribulation thro' out my pilgrimage on the earth and I earnestly pray that hereafter let it come in what shape it may even that of total dereliction from God and utter despair that I may receive it in all humility and resignation and never again by surprise as tho' some new thing had happen'd unto me. And when the presentiment of the accustom'd temptation that I am forever to be thus exercisd in anguish & desperation, Grant O God that I allow such dark waves to pass over me without emotion and proceed in the same manner as if nothing had transpir'd beyond the common condition & color of my every day life.

Dec. 1856.

12. Sat. Sometime after writing what is to be found on the opposite page, I opend my Bible upon the following passage which was a great relief to my mind upon a subject which has all this day given me a good degree of tribulation it may be, nay undoubtedly *must be* for the best & from the Lord. — "For I know thots that I think towards you saith the Lord, thots of peace & not of evil, to give you an expected end" Jeremiah ch. 19 v 11.

Therefore O Lord in meekness and humiliation not knowing how to go about to establish my way before thee "do I commend my spirit unto the hands of thy great mercy & faithful providence not standing a moment in my own strength but in perfect passiveness & uncomplaining acquiescence, waiting for thy direction & salvation

December. 1857. Cloudy, rainy, foggy, warm.

29. Teusday. Arithmetical or Algebraic Problem. A man has two horses and a saddle. The saddle is worth $25. If it be placed on one of the horses he will be worth twice the other but if plac'd on the other he will be worth 3 times the first. Requird the price of Each horse.

Solution. By the first condition the second horse is equal to 1/3 the whole cost of both horses & saddle or 1/3 the whole property; & by the second~~ition~~ condition the first horse is worth 1/4 the whole property. According to these statements the two horses cost 1/3 & 1/4 the whole property or 7/12 of the whole. And if so the saddle must be worth 5/12 the whole property. But the saddle is worth $25. Then $25. is 5/12 & $5 1/12 of the whole. If so $60 is the whole property; And 60-25=35 is the price of both horses. As the price of the horses is 35 dollars which is 7/12 of the property, 1/7 of $35 = 1/12 the property. One seventh of 35 = 5 = 1/12 the property and as the first horse was 3/12 the whole & 5 = 1/12, 3×5 = 15 is the price of the first & as the 2d Horse is 4/12 the whole property he will be 5×4 = 20 is the price of the 2d horse — Proof. 20 + 25 = 45 which is 3×15. Satisfying 1st condition; & 15 + 25 = 40 satisfying secondition. O. C. Hampton.

2d Problem. Produce by analytical calculation an area in sq. feet = to the number of linear inches ~~as~~ contained in each of its four sides. The figure to be a Quadrangle.

Solution.

January.] 1858.

17.th Sabbath. I am in pain almost continually from toothache but the Lord leadeth me in peace and "by his light I walk in darkness". (Job.) There are some most fervent aspirations of my spirit which, the good Providence of God does not in Holy Wisdom seem inclined to satisfy. They seem to be yearnings and demands ~~which~~ whoese behests are necessary to a full development of my spirit in true happiness & invulnerable felicity. There a points upon which if any Wisdom now on the earth could render a clear exegesis to my mind, it would at once afford a most desirable relief to ~~my~~ me & place my happiness upon an impregnable Basis. But every thing in its place and time in the Wisdom of God. It surely is good for me that I learn to bear the yoke in my youth

(January.) 1858.

17th.] and learn patience and discipline now, that I may early be fitted for the Master's use and learn that tractability necessary for all who expect to be us'd as clay in the hands of the Potter. I had perhaps better not be too curious and inquisitive about that which in all probability may not be necessary for me to fully understand for a long period to come; for sufficient for the day is the trial thereof & moreover knowledge forestalled might be disastrous to a mind not sufficiently develop'd in the Wisdom of God ~~to know~~ & the holy discipline of the Gospel to rightly appreciate & use it & such precocious acquisition might be wrested to my destruction, upon whom the ends of the world are not yet sufficiently come to enable me to possess all things safely. Therefore O my soul possess thyself in

January 1858.

17th Sab. everlasting stayedness upon the Divine disposal — Enquire not why it is that God withholdeth wisdom from thee concerning this or that, but again and again place thyself passively under the Heavenly discipline of waiting "until the times of the fulness of the restitution of all things". "For tho' the vision tarry long yet wait for it, for in the end will it surely come and not tarry" the whole cousel of God shall be declar'd unto thee in due season". See that thou art not one of those upon whom a wo! is pronounc'd Who say "Let Him make speed and hasten his work that we may see it, & let the counsel of the Holy One draw nigh and come that we may know it". Faith in the saying that "Every thing shall work together for good to them that "love God" is of more value than many speculations

January 18. Mon.) 1858.

upon the culminations of human destiny. Furthermore busying my mind upon such meditations might have the effect of screening it from that salutary discipline designed by the Holy wisdom of Divine Providence for my highest development in every way & thereby might render a much longer continuance under chastisement necessary. Let me therefore continually strive to be always in a state of quiescence & atonement with all things just as they may happen to be necessarily dispensed to me by the wisdom of the Everlasting even henceforth & forever more. Selah

O. C. Hampton.

January Feb. 1858
17th

13. Saturday Eve. Considerable snow on the ground but not cold. I am now once more mov'd as to my shop which is the 6th time since I commenc'd shoemaking. I have many things to record, but in regard to many of them "Silence may be best". But I bide my time and take consolation in the tho't that more than half of may sublunary existence is past & I am sure nothing is to be lost by a removal to a better world. "Fly winged "Time and roll away" This dusky flight of "dreadful years" I feel fully ripe for the sickle & ready for the Harvest, as soon as the good Providence of God may so order it. O. C. Hampton.

17. Wed. Evening I have work'd incessantly for 10½ hours to day & made one pair of shoes.

Feb. 17. 1858.

Wed. Cold and a chill northEast wind. I have been held in much safety & protection by the Hand of Divine Providence this day. This is cause of devout thankfulnes

27. Sat. Eve. I have once more clos'd the labors of a week and feel that I have wrought faithfully and for ought I Know done my duty in every way. Nevertheless there are some very painful conditions involv'd in the present modification of my stewardship, conditions I never have yet understood and whether I ever shall at least at any very early period is at present very Apocryphal O that I might once more ascend from out of the Hell of antagonisms and dwell in the sweet regions of Love and peace. I am hungry for the sweet influences of Kindred spirits & congenial influences — of open understanding

(February.) 1858.

27. O that God would in mercy hasten the
days of this time and bring in the years
of change which the Spirit of progress is
loudly demanding — the days when all
that is worthy of preservation will be
Benevolently and feelingly encourag'd
and Love Everlasting Love will be discovered
to be the Archimedian Lever by which
the whole spirit of Resistance to Order
& Authority will be heav'd from the oppressed
Heart of the chh. & ~~Ch~~ the only true
true principle from which Obedience
to the Divine will whether thro visible or
invisible manifestation ever will or can
flow. O Lord God of the Spirits of all
flesh — hasten — hasten this precious day.

[3]

March 3 —— 1858. A bright cold day - The wind comes fresh and chill from the North West. I will note, that while I walk'd up to the second Family this morning (when I went to make a pair of shoes under Geo. Goode's instruction) I earnestly pray'd to the Lord, to be every way conform'd to his holy will and Divine disposal altho there writhing amid the burning flames of ([illegible]) [illegible] iii 5, I still feel to say "roll on ye red surges and O God let me only be able constantly to comply with thy Divine will - This is all I know not neither do I care what tomorrow may bring forth for whether sorrow and repining or joy & contentment, still I feel I am in

March 3 Wednesday — 1858. ——— Cold & clear.

good company, and safely folded in the arms of
Divine Providence who out of all my pilgrimage
of discipline and painful strippings will bring
peace and everlasting quietness and assurance
forever — Selah! O let me commune in silence
with my Heavenly Father and Mother and be
still — Yea let me open my harp on the bright
consolations of the Divine goodness and even
now lift up my head in the light of their
countenances which seem to shine upon me
in such benignity and Love & feel so near
and sheltering & soothing, & O let me distrust no more

March 3d Wed. — 1858.

I have now written this Book quite thro' and noted among other things many scenes of spiritual travail of soul. I certainly have not pass'd thro' every thing herein mention'd, for nothing—Nay never, but in the goodness and wisdom of the Eternal Power and Wisdom will all these trying scenes be made to accrue to my final peace & everlasting comfort— when I have enterd that Heavenly state of Ultimates hereafter where every agonizing sorrow & painful antagonism will forever be hushd & the divine assimulation & heavenly affinity will alone remain forever.

So fare well my old Book for the present.

O. C. Hampton.